

# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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## Judge's 'Slap in the Face' For Holocaust Victims

### German Court Suspends Prison Term Of Rightist Sentenced for Hate Crime

By Craig R. Whitney

**BONN** — The German government, Jewish leaders and politicians of all major parties heaped scorn Wednesday on a decision by a Mannheim court to suspend the one-year sentence of an extreme-right party leader convicted of inciting racial hatred against Jews.

The court, describing Ginter A. Deckert, the chairman of the 5,000-member National Democratic Party, as a dedicated family man and a "strong-willed, responsible personality with clear principles who defends his political views with great dedication," ruled that he probably would not repeat the crime — publicly denying the existence of the Holocaust — now that he knew it was against the law.

The court found Mr. Deckert, an unemployed German ultranationalist all his adult life, guilty. But the understanding language it used to describe his resentment of Jews for demanding reparations for a crime he refused to recognize was "a slap in the face of all victims of the Holocaust," Justice Minister Sabine Leutenssner-Schmarreiber said Wednesday.

A government spokesman said Chancellor Helmut Kohl regretted the "bad signals" stemming from the decision. The spokesman, Norbert Schäfer, said Mr. Kohl welcomed the fact that the Mannheim public prosecutor had lodged an appeal.

Heiner Geissler, a leading member of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, also denounced the ruling.

"The decision proves, unfortunately, that right-wing radical thinking has also penetrated the thinking of a few judges, and the heads of some people in German justice," he said. "You can practically read the decision as a legal guide to how to deny the Holocaust and make anti-Semitic statements without fear of punishment."

Ignatz Bubis, chairman of the Central

Council of Jews in Germany, said the presiding judge, Wolfgang Müller, had put Mr. Deckert on a "pedestal."

The same court found Mr. Deckert guilty in 1992 of inciting racial hatred after he organized a meeting in Weinheim at which he translated and embellished a speech casting doubt on the Holocaust by an American skeptic, Fred A. Leuchter Jr.

Earlier this year Germany's highest court ordered Mr. Deckert retried on the ground that he could be convicted only if he had publicly expressed views that were clearly his own. Mr. Leuchter, who lives in Massachusetts, was also charged, but has not yet been tried.

In June the three-judge Mannheim court that convicted him retried Mr. Deckert, a 51-year-old former high school teacher. In its latest ruling, published this week, the court found no doubt that at the meeting, in November 1991, he had clearly violated German law by telling the audience that the Holocaust was a myth perpetrated by "a parasitical people who were using a historical lie to muzzle and exploit Germany."

The court rejected his appeal for acquittal but suspended his sentence in the expectation that he would be more careful next time. It also rejected the view that Mr. Deckert should have been given a harsher sentence because of the more than 5,000 far-right attacks against Jews, foreign asylum-seekers and Turkish families that have taken 24 lives in Germany since 1992.

"The entire trial produced no evidence that the accused has ever called for violence, and in the proceedings he expressly and credibly distanced himself from such occurrences," the court said.

Germany's domestic security service, the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, classified Mr. Deckert's party in its 1993 annual report as an extremist.

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MEETING IN THE DESERT — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel and the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, speaking at a press conference Wednesday in the Gaza Strip after holding talks at an Israeli military base. Page 5.

## U.S. Prepares Sea Blockade To Prevent Cuban Flight

### But Washington Seems Confident Castro Won't Incite Massive Boatlift

By Daniel Williams and Ann Devroy

**WASHINGTON** — The White House believes that President Fidel Castro of Cuba will not spur a mass exodus of refugees to the United States, as he did in 1980, but Washington has prepared plans for a sea blockade off Florida in case he does.

A senior U.S. official said Washington had received "what we take to be assurances" by Havana that an organized, government-incited exodus is not planned. U.S. intelligence experts have presented the same conclusion.

"We believe, and have had external indications to this effect, that something similar to Mariel is not going to happen," the senior official said.

He was referring to the mass sailing of boats in 1980 from Mariel with 140,000 Cubans, many of whom had been taken to the boats, at Mr. Castro's orders, directly from prisons and mental hospitals.

A U.S. government task force, formed last week, has reviewed contingency plans to blockade the Florida Straits to prevent vessels from leaving Florida to pick up Cubans, and to intercept any boats on their way from Cuba.

Cubans reported a fourth hijacking Tuesday, a naval auxiliary vessel. The U.S. Coast Guard intercepted the craft at sea.

Over the weekend, officials moved quickly to calm emotions in the large community of Cubans in Miami, urging exile leaders to ignore any invitations from Mr. Castro to organize another boatlift.

Faced with even a remote possibility of a flood of Cuban refugees, President Bill Clinton appears determined to avoid mistakes of the kind laid to President Jimmy Carter during the 1980 exodus.

That year, President Castro maneuvered his way out of domestic unrest over living conditions by channeling tens of thousands of Cubans to the United States.

Mr. Castro supplied the refugees. Cuban exiles living in Florida supplied the vessels. At Mr. Castro's invitation, the craft converged on Mariel to pick up the Cubans.

All this happened while Mr. Carter, who had declared his heart "open" to the refugees, looked on passively. The chaotic flow of boat people strained Florida and other communities and contributed to Mr. Carter's downfall in the elections that year.

Plans call for U.S. ships to seize vessels suspected of carrying refugees. If there is a mass influx, refugees would be moved quickly from Florida to camps elsewhere and Justice Department officials would rush to Florida to deal with critics.

News agencies reported: Twenty-four Cubans who set out for Florida on a hijacked Cuban vessel were detained after being taken to Key West.

The Cuban government initially contended that a Cuban Navy lieutenant had been killed in the hijacking Tuesday and demanded that the escapees be returned as criminals.

A U.S. Coast Guard officer said the refugees insisted no one had been killed, and Havana officials seemed to be backing off that allegation. (AP, Reuters)

## Risking China's Wrath, U.S. Plans to Upgrade Taiwan Ties

By Patrick E. Tyler

**WASHINGTON** — President Bill Clinton is expected to approve a policy change in the next few weeks and raise the political standing of Taiwan, a step that is likely to anger Beijing.

Administration officials said that the policy review was on the president's desk awaiting final choices on some options. But in its overall thrust, the new policy will recognize Taiwan's growing economic power in Asia and elevate the status of its diplomats and business representatives.

But it will leave Taiwan's legal position as an estranged province of "one China" unchanged, thus continuing two decades of normalization with the Communist government in Beijing, which has claimed Taiwan's seat on the UN Security Council and has persuaded dozens of countries to switch their diplomatic allegiance to Beijing.

The leadership in Beijing has reacted angrily to earlier attempts to bolster Taipei's diplomatic standing, and there have been sharp recriminations over continuing American military sales to Taiwan. Administration officials expressed hope that the new policy would draw only a mild rebuke.

This week's diplomatic breakthrough between Beijing and Taipei on accords relating to fishing and the return of airplane hijackers indicates that Beijing may have tried to preempt the administration with a clear signal that its dispute with Taiwan is an internal Chinese affair.

One practical result of the policy change will be to make it easier for Taipei officials and diplomats to meet in U.S. government buildings to discuss trade, commerce, military assistance and other issues with

American officials. It will also make it easier for officials from Taiwan to visit the United States and for American officials to visit Taiwan.

In an embarrassing episode in May, President Lee Teng-bui of Taiwan was not allowed to leave his airplane or sleep overnight on U.S. soil during a refueling stop in Hawaii on his way to Central America. The incident infuriated members of Congress, who have since invited Mr. Lee to visit their districts.

Taiwan imported \$16 billion in U.S. goods last year.

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## Greenspan Gives Clear Sign That Rates Will Rise

By Lawrence H. White

**NEW YORK** — Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, warned Wednesday against the dangers of falling behind inflation, apparently signaling that higher interest rates next week were a done deal. The only question was by how much.

Mr. Greenspan testified before a House Commerce subcommittee, inquiring into the reliability of economic statistics, and said their lists of shortcomings were "depressingly long." Therefore, by the time the government's price indexes show that inflation has actually taken hold, he warned, "many imbalances that are costly to rectify have developed already."

This was taken by Fed watchers on Wall Street as one more sign that when the Federal Open Market Committee meets Tuesday to discuss monetary policy, it will raise interest rates by as much as half a percentage point on the federal funds rate, which sets the wholesale cost of money in the U.S. banking system and now stands at 4.25 percent.

Yields on 30-year Treasury bonds, which started the week at 7.53 percent, rose to 7.57 percent. The threat of higher rates also took the shine off this week's Treasury bond auctions, which mainly drew wholesale buyers Tuesday and Wednesday.

The dollar, meanwhile, rose to 1.5844 Deutsche marks here, from 1.5818 Tuesday, and to 101.425 yen from 101.295.

The dollar was held up not only by the lure of higher rates but by Mr. Greenspan's strongest statement of the day. In response to Congressional questioning about the currency and noting that he had said so before, the Fed Chairman remarked:

"It is very crucial that we recognize that

## Imperiled Bangladeshi Author Escapes to Sweden

The Associated Press

**STOCKHOLM** — Tamila Nasrin, the Bangladeshi writer under a death threat from Islamic extremists, fled Wednesday to Sweden, where she went into hiding.

In Bangladesh, fundamentalist groups denounced the government for having let Dr. Nasrin leave, and they threatened to topple the government unless she was brought back and put on trial.

Swedish officials welcomed Dr. Nasrin, whose plight has been likened to that of Salman Rushdie, the Indian-born author who has spent years in seclusion since Iran called for his death.

The Swedish minister of culture, Birgit Friggebo, said

Dr. Nasrin had been "forced to leave her country for using her natural rights to write and say whatever she wants."

The only comment from the author on Wednesday came in a statement distributed by Sweden's branch of the PEN international writers' organization, which is hosting her. "I've come to Sweden," she was quoted as saying, "to rest and work."

Dr. Nasrin had spent two months in hiding in Bangladesh, where Muslim fundamentalists were infuriated by a newspaper article that quoted her as urging a revision of the Koran. Extremist groups offered a \$5,000 reward for her death.

Dr. Nasrin, 32, has said she was misquoted. But she has called for changes in strict rules that limit many women in Bangladesh to housework and child-rearing.

In Bangladesh, Abdul Kader Mollah, spokesman for Bangladesh's leading fundamentalist party, Jamaat-e-Islami, said the government "will have to pay a very heavy price" for allowing her to go.

"If the government fails to bring her back to the country and put her on trial, the people will topple the government and put its leaders on trial for betraying the cause of Islam," said Shafiqul Alam Prodhan, spokesman.

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## Argentina Seeks Arrest of 4 Iran Envoys

### Buenos Aires Investigation Traces Blast to Tehran Government

By Gabriel Escobar

**Buenos Aires** — The Argentine judge who ordered the arrest of four Iranian diplomats in connection with a July 18 terrorist attack has based his case entirely on information provided by a former Iranian diplomat, a man who is under protective custody in Venezuela and whose background is still very much a mystery.

Judge Juan José Galeano's preliminary conclusions, delivered three weeks after a bomb leveled a Jewish center, offer a first look into the Argentine government's investigation and, as predicted, place Iranian diplomats at the center of the worst terrorist attack in the country's history.

Although Judge Galeano's report is a preliminary finding, his request for the

"capture" of Iranian diplomats immediately raises the stakes of the investigation, for the first time establishing a legal link between the terrorist attack and the government of Iran. Both the United States and Israel had blamed the attack on Islamic fundamentalists with ties to Tehran but had offered no evidence.

President Carlos Saul Menem, who called Judge Galeano's investigation "exceptional" and "spectacular," said in a radio interview that the foreign ministry was assessing what actions to take against Iran and hinted its ambassador may be asked to leave. Tehran's ambassador here, Hadi Soleiman Pour, was summoned by Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella tonight for a third consultation in as many weeks.

Judge Galeano, an investigating magis-

trate, concludes there is sufficient information to order the arrest of four former Iranian diplomats, based on the accounts of their activities provided by the informant in Venezuela. The four — Ahmad Alameh Falsafi, Mahvash Monsef Gholamreza, Akbar Farvareesh and Abbas Zarrabi Khorasani — are believed to be in Iran and are accused by the informant of being members of the terrorist group Hezbollah, or Party of God.

Judge Galeano's report also concludes that the headquarters of the Argentine Jewish Mutual Association was leveled by a bomb placed inside a minivan, a tactic he said has been used by Hezbollah against other targets around the world. The attack on the Jewish center, described as the



Judge Juan José Galeano in Buenos Aires after issuing arrest warrants.

## Internet: Superhighway or 2-Lane Road?

By Peter H. Lewis

Has the Internet been over-hyped? Even as cyberspace is being touted as the hippest place to congregate since the original Woodstock, some experts now contend that estimates of the number of people actively using the Internet web of computer networks may be grossly exaggerated.

There is still widespread agreement that the growth of the Internet, and the number of people using it, is exponential. It is viewed as doubling in size every year. But some network experts say the most commonly cited numbers — 20 million to 30

million users worldwide — may be many times too high.

"Suppose there were really only 2 million or 3 million," said John S. Quarterman, a highly regarded Internet demographer in Austin, Texas.

Mr. Quarterman, in an assessment potentially chilling to all the businesses betting millions of dollars on the premise that they can sell advertising, information and products to the Internet masses, believes that his lower numbers may be a more accurate count of people who are active and reachable on the computer network.

The latest comprehensive survey that attempts to estimate the Internet's reach

discovered more than 3.2 million "host" computers capable of communicating directly with other computers on the Internet.

The data, released late last week by the consultants Network Wizards of Menlo Park, California, marked a stunning increase of 1 million additional machines since the survey was last taken in January.

But while Mr. Quarterman and some other experts do not dispute this raw count of Internet computers, they take issue with the survey's assumption that each of those machines represents an Internet port of

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Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	0.800 Din	Malta	35 c.
Cyprus	£1.00	Nigeria	50.00 Naira
Dominica	14.00 D.Kr.	Norway	15 N.Kr.
Finland	11 F.M.	Oman	1,000 Rials
Gibraltar	£0.85	Qatar	2.00 Rials
Great Britain	£0.85	Reun. Ireland	£2.10
Israel	5.000 S.H.	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Japan	100 Yen	South Africa	4.00 R.
Jordan	1 J.D.	U.A.E.	2.50 Dirh
Kenya	100 K.S.H.	U.S. Mil.	(Eur.) \$1.10
Kuwait	500 Fils	Zimbabwe	200.00 Zim.

**Kiosk**

**Russia-Moldova Pact on Troops' Exit**

Dow Jones	Up 11.00	Trib Index	Up 0.02%
New York	9766.76	New York	115.22

The Dollar	Wed. close	previous close
DM	1.5844	1.5878
Yen	1.5373	1.5390
FF	5.4245	5.419

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KISHINEV, Moldova (Reuters) — Russia and Moldova said Wednesday they had agreed on a three-year timetable for the withdrawal of an estimated 15,000 Russian troops from the small southwestern former Soviet republic.

Negotiators who initiated the draft agreement told a news conference in the Moldovan capital of Kishinev that the agreement would come into force as soon as the two governments had approved the text and the leaders of the two states had signed it.



# Both Serbs and Muslims Are Threatened With Air Strikes

By Chuck Sudetic

New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The United Nations military commander in Bosnia for the first time warned both Bosnian government and rebel Serbian officials of possible NATO air strikes in response to flagrant violations of a weapons exclusion zone around Sarajevo, UN and Bosnian officials said Wednesday.

The warning came in a letter to Bosnian government leaders and a local Serbian commander from the UN military commander in Sarajevo, Sir Michael Rose, after heavy artillery duels near the towns of Visoko, Breza and Ilijas on Tuesday.

UN officials said Wednesday that the Serbs had been firing from within the 20-kilometer (12-mile) zone at targets outside the zone with 120mm mortars, 52mm howitzers and other weapons and had brought up a T-72 tank.

The officials said the less-well-equipped Bos-

nian Army forces had fired into Serbian-controlled areas of the exclusion zone with mortars, both from areas within and outside of the zone.

The warning to the Bosnian government is ironic because the exclusion zone around Sarajevo was established in a North Atlantic Treaty Organization ultimatum that was meant to end a 22-month Serbian bombardment of Sarajevo.

Western diplomats here expressed concern that the UN had in recent days proposed measures that would hamper Bosnia's legal armed forces from attempting to take back territory seized by the Serbs.

"We've got to be seen doing something," a UN official said Wednesday, adding that Lieutenant General Rose was satisfied that fighting had died down in the Visoko-Breza-Ilijas area and that no air strikes were planned.

"The response to Rose's sharp note to both sides appears to have calmed the situation," another UN official said, adding that the general

was working to arrange a meeting with the commanders of the Muslim-dominated Bosnian Army and the Serbs, General Rasim Delic and General Ratko Mladic.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization carried out an air strike against a Serbian anti-tank weapon on Friday in the first enforcement of the weapons exclusion zone since it took force in February.

The zone applies to both the Serbian rebels and Bosnia's legal government. UN officials said it was clear that General Rose had issued the warning as a reminder to the Muslims.

The general's warning is the clearest manifestation yet of the concern of UN officials here that a Muslim offensive southeast of the town of Vares might cause a major rupture in the exclusion zone, prompting NATO to carry out an air strike against the Serbs that could spiral out of control.

UN officials have complained since last week

that the Bosnian Army was using the exclusion zone to its tactical advantage around Visoko and Breza in the offensive from Vares.

The offensive, Bosnian Army officials said, is aimed at driving the Serbs from a key road running southward from the towns of Tuzla and Olovo.

UN officials have expressed concern for days that the Muslim offensive might trigger a massive Serbian retaliation, including new attempts by the Serbs to remove tanks and artillery pieces from UN-guarded weapons-collection centers inside the exclusion zone.

A Serbian seizure of five heavy weapons from a UN-guarded weapons depot inside the zone prompted General Rose to call in the demonstration NATO air strike on Friday.

General Rose has also called for placing Canadian peacekeepers between the advancing Muslims and the Serbian forces in the area. But the Muslims refused.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Successor to Delors Answers Critics, Insisting He's 'European-Minded'

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Jacques Santer, president-designate of the European Commission, said on Wednesday that attacks on his appointment had been unfair and that he was committed to a strong executive in a decentralized European Union.

Mr. Santer, Luxembourg's prime minister, was widely portrayed as the lowest-common-denominator candidate, a weak president to run a weak commission, when he was named last month to replace Jacques Delors. "They were unfair," Mr. Santer said. "I was a European-minded man. All my behavior was pro-European."

"I was always committed to a strong, political commission," he said, citing his work in helping negotiate both the Single Market Act and the Maastricht Treaty.

Mr. Santer gave few details on the EU's review of the Maastricht Treaty, a process likely to lead to bitter disputes over the bloc's future. But he said he favored strengthening joint EU foreign policy and legal enforcement, and increasing the role of the European Parliament in deciding EU legislation.

### France Detains 6 More Algerians

PARIS (Reuters) — France interned six more suspected Algerian Muslim fundamentalists on Wednesday, raising to 23 the number seized since the slaying last week of five French government employees in Algiers, the Interior Ministry said.

The action followed a fourth night of identity checks in the French capital. About 10,000 people have been subjected to spot checks since Saturday and 149 have been detained, mostly foreigners without proper residence documents.

Interior Minister Charles Pasqua said the crackdown was not about to ease, although he denied that it had any direct link to the Algerian violence. Algeria, keen to show it was making progress in the hunt for the gunmen who killed three French gendarmes and two consular officials, announced that security services had identified their leader as a man named Djamel Zitouni, 26, who it said was an activist in the outlawed Islamic Salvation Front.

### Judge Opposes French AIDS Retrial

PARIS (Reuters) — France's senior judge said on Wednesday he would oppose a retrial, for poisoning, of former officials already tried on lesser charges over the contamination of hemophiliacs by AIDS-tainted blood transfusions.

Pierre Drai, first president of the Cour de Cassation, France's supreme court, told TF1 television that sending them back to court would be contrary to the very basis of the country's legal system.

Recently, an investigating magistrate opened fresh inquiries for poisoning against two former health officials, Michel Garretta and Jean-Pierre Allain, who were jailed on relatively minor charges over the 1985 contamination of some 1,250 hemophiliacs by AIDS-tainted blood products. More than 400 have died.

### Clinton Aides to Meet With Bishops

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Despite a disagreement on abortion, the United States has invited Roman Catholic bishops to meet with Clinton officials to explore other areas where they may be able to reconcile their positions before a United Nations population conference next month in Cairo.

The administration seems determined to play down the abortion issue and to emphasize areas where Washington and the Vatican share goals, even as the church attacks proposals supported by the United States.

Timothy E. Wirth, undersecretary of state for global affairs, conceded that it was unlikely the Vatican and the administration would agree on abortion.

### Fast Escape Averts Korea Tragedy

SEOUL (AP) — A Korean Air jet battered by gale-force winds skidded off a runway after a forced landing Tuesday, but all 160 people aboard escaped before the plane burst into flames.

The pilot of the Airbus A-300 had tried unsuccessfully to abort the landing on the southern resort island of Jeju. But winds slammed the jet to the ground and it rammed into a safety barricade at the end of the runway and caught fire, officials said.

Within two minutes, the 152 vacationers and eight crew members who had boarded in Seoul scrambled down an escape chute to safety, Korean Air officials said. Nine people — all from South Korea — were slightly injured.

### U.S. and North Korea Adjourn Talks

GENEVA (AP) — The chiefs of the U.S. and North Korean delegations abruptly adjourned Wednesday during a third day of talks aimed at resolving a dispute over North Korea's nuclear program.

A spokesman for the U.S. diplomatic mission said technical experts from the two sides would meet as necessary later in the day. But he said there were no plans for Robert L. Gallucci, head of the U.S. delegation, and his North Korean counterpart, Kang Sok Ju, to have evening negotiations as originally scheduled.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Rome Palace to Be Opened to Public

ROME (Reuters) — Rome's Quirinale Palace, built as a summer retreat for Popes and now the seat of Italy's president, will open to the public on Sundays starting in October, the palace announced Wednesday.

"The Quirinale has been open to visitors since 1993, but it was difficult for an ordinary citizen since people had to book in advance. We want everyone to be able to see the many outstanding works of art," a spokesman said.

An official statement said visitors would be able to tour some of the most richly appointed rooms of the palace, begun in 1573 by Pope Gregory XIII, between 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. on Sundays. Visits will be free.

Lightning killed two people as storms lashed France Wednesday, damaging buildings, cutting power lines and forcing tourists to abandon flooded camping grounds. Gusts of winds reached 115 kilometers (70 miles) an hour.

British Airways plans to resume flights to Beirut on Dec. 5. It stopped service 11 years ago. Flights to Amman, Jordan, which were stopped in March 1990, are scheduled to begin on the same day.

Two cases of cholera have been reported in Alma-Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan, and the cholera virus has been found in a river winding through the city, Health Ministry officials said Wednesday.

Ground staff workers of Philippine Airlines clashed in Manila with security guards after a strike to protest the dismissal of union members involved in a June walkout. The airline said a flight to Hong Kong was canceled and several domestic flights were delayed.

## Burundi Pulls Back From Edge of Strife

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUJUMBURA, Burundi — Heavily armed troops tightened security in Burundi's capital Wednesday after a two-day strike and ethnic clashes threatened to tear the country apart and disrupted aid supplies to refugees from Rwanda.

Life slowly returned to normal in the capital and aid officials said relief operations for refugees in Rwanda and eastern Zaire, halted by clashes in which 15 people were killed, were back on track.

Some shops, a bank and a few markets reopened after closing Monday and Tuesday and people trickled back to their offices in Bujumbura under guard of soldiers, policemen and gendarmes. But many residents remained indoors.

The defense minister, Colonel Gedeon Fyiroko, ordered the army late Tuesday to restore order, the BBC reported.

In a statement on Burundi Radio, Colonel Fyiroko warned that the armed forces "intended

fully to perform their role of protecting all citizens."

Troops with heavy machine guns were deployed at all entrances to the city and in the northern suburbs. Bujumbura's hotbed of unrest where Tutsi youths were engaged in anti-Hutu protests.

"The situation is returning to normal," said Daniel Philippin, chief delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross. "People are coming back to their offices and there is some traffic on the road."

Trouble was sparked by the arrest on Sunday of an opposition politician, Mathias Hiti-mana, leader of the Tutsi-led Party for the Reconciliation of the People.

The arrest coincided with a civil unrest campaign called by groups that accuse the government of oppressing the Hutu majority in Burundi. The accusation followed a campaign to confiscate arms in areas inhabited by Hutu.

(Reuters, AFP)



**FRIGHT SCHOOL** — A Scotsman perfecting his technique as a human scarecrow in Orkney, Scotland. The Scottish Natural Heritage plans to recruit people to attempt to scare off migratory Barnacle Geese that descend on Orkney every year. The geese, who are no longer fooled by traditional scarecrows, destroy acres of pastureland.

## At Zaire Refugee Clinic, Few Victories in Battle With Death

By Jane Perlez

New York Times Service

KIBUMBA, Zaire — The collectors of dead bodies ran up the hill to the Red Cross clinic with a bundle wrapped in the threads of a blue gingham dress they had found along the road. They had noticed faint breathing and instead of putting the bundle in the truck for burial they carried her here.

A few minutes later she was on the ground in the tent with the most serious cases, two doctors kneeling over her, a nurse at her side.

"Good," said Dr. Lee Miller, as he felt her body.

There was still life. But because her blood pressure was so low it was difficult to find a vein in which to insert an intravenous drip. The doctors tried the tibia, her groin, the peritoneal cavity in her abdomen, her neck. Finally a vein in her left hand succumbed to the needle. "Get some penicillin solution," one of the doctors said to an orderly.

The girl, about 3, was just one of the 2,000 cases the staff at this makeshift 12-tent clinic would see as they tried to impose some order for yet another day of medical services for the more than 200,000 refugees at the camp here.

But it could hardly be called order as three doctors and four nurses flown in by the Red Cross and 10 Rwandan nurses struggled to keep up with the flood of patients that had appeared by 11 A.M.

As the general health of the refugees has declined with the onset of dysentery, malnutrition and general weariness, the clinics that have been organized by the Red Cross and other agencies are overwhelmed. Cholera has almost disappeared, but other scourges have appeared: acute dehydration, diarrhea, shigella dysentery, meningitis.

As tension heightens in the camps because food is in such short supply, machete fights have started. There have been several cases of machete wounds every day for the last few days. Four patients came into this clinic on Friday with

gunshot wounds after a Zairian soldier shot and killed a Rwandan refugee and wounded others.

"I've been traveling the world for 15 years doing this — the Iran-Iraq war, Somalia, Beirut, Chad during the Chad-Libyan war, and I've never seen anything like this," said Dr. Fernando de la Victor Nobre, a Portuguese surgeon, who was operating in the trauma tent. "Medically, it is extremely difficult because the poor people are exhausted and hungry. There's a lot of injured people and a lot of old wounds."

Dr. de la Victor Nobre was cutting the gangrene out of the side of a woman's foot and had a cardboard box on the grass beside him as the disposal bin for bad tissue and the small toe he had to cut off.

A small silver box of surgical tools — two pairs of scissors, a

knife and a few other instruments — was at his side as he crouched on the ground beside the stretcher that served as an operating table. He had no general anesthetic and no blood supply on hand.

His patient, Jacqueline Nyirakomeye, had only a local anesthetic. She was wide awake as the doctor cleaned away the layers of pus deep into the foot. She said nothing, even though his cutting and scraping caused her a lot of pain, the doctor said.

"A few more days and I would have had to cut it here," he said, indicating a position at her ankle.

Outside Dr. de la Victor Nobre's tent, Tharcisse Hiti-mana, 25, sat with a dirty piece of material tied around his head, soaked with fresh blood flowing from a wound on the back of his skull. He had been

struck with a machete as he and another man fought over a bag of food at the distribution of UN supplies on Sunday morning.

"We've had a few stabbings a day," said Dr. Miller, an associate professor of pediatrics at the University of California-Los Angeles who has volunteered here. "Recently one person had an arm hanging off."

And then there is the constant flood of infectious cases, mostly dysentery and meningitis.

The case of the 3-year-old girl was the most dramatic of the morning. And because her prognosis seemed so poor, it raised questions about whether, with thousands of children and adults seeking help, so much time should be spent on this one.

"I haven't seen them so borderline; they usually have more life," said Dr. Miller, as the skeletal girl, suffering from severe malnutrition and an undiagnosed infection, lay on the ground wrapped in blue plastic, the equivalent here of a sheet. "The prognosis is horrendous and it is probably not the most appropriate use of resources to take the time of two doctors and a nurse. But it's not easy to walk away."

The child had no known parents, and if she lived she would end up in one of the eight overcrowded orphanages created at the camps.

But her survival was highly unlikely. The clinic is only a daytime operation. At 5 P.M., the doctors, nurses and 30 Rwandan volunteers leave and the patients who are able to go are sent back to their squalid huts. Their intravenous drips are unplugged and they are given the solution to drink from the bag.

Eight patients were in the tent overnight. The girl was the youngest. For those like her with no relatives, the drips are kept running. A blanket is thrown over them and they are left alone at night.

The next morning, usually only half of the patients left overnight are alive, Dr. Miller said. On Monday morning, the 3-year-old girl died.

French officials and the U.S. Embassy in Paris said that last-minute authorization was still a possibility, but insisted that the commemorations fully recognized the role of U.S. forces in the campaign that routed the Germans in a week.

U.S. and British Army jump teams will stage precision drops.

A top French military decoration will be given to Angelos Chatas, a retired petroleum engineer from Dallas. As a naval demolition specialist he belonged to an underwater sabotage team that swam ahead of the landing craft in Normandy and again in Provence.

Despite this official tribute, a U.S. official acknowledged that the Provence ceremonies had been shaped almost entirely by the French, with little involvement by Washington of the sort that helped ensure high American visibility during the events in Normandy attended by President Bill Clinton.

In Provence, many of President Francois Mitterrand's top-ranking guests will be African heads of state from former French colonies that provided much of the French-commanded forces in the landings.

Spearheading the assault were paratroopers, including Mr. Shaker's unit, the 509th Parachute Infantry Battalion. It fought in Italy at Anzio and Monte Cassino and at the Battle of the Bulge, in which only 50 of its 500 men survived uninjured.

## France Bars Parachute Replay in Provence, U.S. Veterans Say

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — American veterans, who succeeded in making parachute jumps in Normandy during celebrations marking the 50th anniversary of D-Day, accuse French authorities of blocking a similar jump this weekend during commemorations of the Allied invasion of southern France.

Ken Shaker, 78, was among the former American paratroopers who brushed aside official concern to jump in Normandy and he wants to repeat the exploit in Provence, where early on Aug. 15, 1944, he jumped into occupied France ahead of the seaborne landing.

But Mr. Shaker, along with four other veterans who traveled to France at their own expense for

the occasion, said Wednesday that their jump arrangements had been blocked, apparently because of official French disapproval.

"They saw all the publicity that attached to the jump of U.S. veterans in Normandy, and they're afraid of seeing us spoil their attempt to minimize the importance of U.S. forces in the landing," Mr. Shaker said in a telephone interview.

He brushed aside claims by French officials and U.S. diplomats that conditions in Provence involved higher risks than those in Normandy because of unpredictable winds, rough terrain and helicopter traffic. A local parachute school, which canceled its agreement to the jump on a site it rents from the government, refused comment.

French officials and the U.S. Embassy in Paris said that last-minute authorization was still a possibility, but insisted that the commemorations fully recognized the role of U.S. forces in the campaign that routed the Germans in a week.

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# THE AMERICAS / WINDING UP AN EMBRYONIC STATE

## Once Split, Business Is Now United Against Health Bills

By Michael Weisskopf  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When health care reform was introduced last year, the idea split American business into factions — some for, some against, some scrambling to protect narrow interests. But as the long health care debate heads toward a conclusion, American business has reached a consensus that no change is preferable to the two major bills now before Congress.

This week the leaders of dozens of business groups merged into embryonic superlobbies, gathering in separate meetings to plot strategy for killing the bills drafted by the Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, and the House majority leader, Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri.

Many of the groups had embraced broad principles of reform, some even supporting key elements of President Bill Clinton's plan, and their joint opposition leaves the Democratic leader-

ship's proposals stripped of major corporate support.

Certainly, the bills retain some business backing, but corporations that once led the crusade for overhauling the system — such as the auto companies — are now wavering or moving toward outright opposition, according to informed sources.

[The American Association of Retired Persons, the largest U.S. organization for senior citizens, gave a major boost Wednesday to both Democratic health plans, warning that their defeat would kill health reform "for years to come." The Associated Press reported from Washington.

[The 33 million-member association endorsed Mr. Mitchell's and Mr. Gephardt's plans. Although neither bill is perfect, said Eugene Lehmann, president of the association. "They provide the foundation for comprehensive health care for all Americans. If either bill is defeated,

health care reform will be dead for years to come."

"We'd rather see no reform than bad reform," said Larry Atkins, a lobbyist for the Corporate Health Care Coalition, made up of 23 large employers, including the International Business Machines Corp. The group had supported employer mandates — requirements that employers pay for part of their workers' insurance — but at one of the strategy sessions Tuesday, Mr. Atkins sat with the principal detractors of the administration plan.

"As it became obvious that the Democratic leadership is not going to give up restructuring the health care system the way it wants, it pushed all of business off the fence for fear of what they actually may get," said John J. Motley, of the National Federation of Independent Business, at a meeting called by the Senate minority leader, Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, to oppose the Mitchell bill.

The collaboration of Mr. Motley's small busi-

nesses, Fortune 500 companies and the health industry groups would significantly raise the obstacles for the two bills.

None of the groups openly advocates a "pull-the-plug" strategy, jargon for killing legislation at any cost. But in meetings in Mr. Dole's office and the downtown City Club, they agreed to jointly oppose the bills and hatch specific lobbying tactics later.

If a united business front stands, it would be a first in the health care debate. Prospects were initially bright for broad reform, but the community split into blocs and fought hard for the specific interests of one industry group or another.

"Somehow the Democratic leadership has managed to unite the business groups in opposition to their proposals, which is a remarkable accomplishment," said Sean Sullivan, the president of a coalition of large and small businesses that collectively negotiate health plans.

## First Lady Criticizes Senate Bill As Untested

By Dana Priest  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Hillary Rodham Clinton deviated from the administration script as Congress began debate on health reform this week, calling the Senate leadership bill her husband has praised "an untested approach."

She said a stronger House bill "would have greater results in the immediate term for the people who need it most," the uninsured.

President Bill Clinton has embraced both House and Senate leadership bills, although they are quite different, and he has refused to express a preference. He said the plan of the Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell, of Maine, would achieve universal coverage and "guarantee health care that could never be taken away," a claim Mr. Mitchell himself did not make.

Speaking to reporters, Mrs. Clinton called Mr. Mitchell's work "very admirable" but expressed skepticism that it would work as advertised. The bill relies on insurance reforms and government subsidies to provide coverage to 95 percent of the population by 2000. Failing that, a requirement that employers pay 50 percent of the cost of insurance for their employees would be considered.

The stronger House proposal would require employers to pay 80 percent of their workers' insurance costs immediately.

Mr. Mitchell, she said, took the approach that "there are people in the Senate who honestly believe a voluntary market reform, incentive-driven approach will work." If that happens, "we should say hallelujah, we ought to be grateful."

But, she said, "We owe the American people something besides an untested approach, which is, we owe them a date certain for evaluating our progress."

Until last week, when the Mitchell plan was announced, and it became clear no stronger plan would pass the Senate, the White House had insisted on a defined date for insurance coverage.

Mrs. Clinton maintained that there is "enormous reason to be both optimistic and confident about the outcome" in Congress and said the Clinton plan, which has been widely criticized, nonetheless "serves as a benchmark."

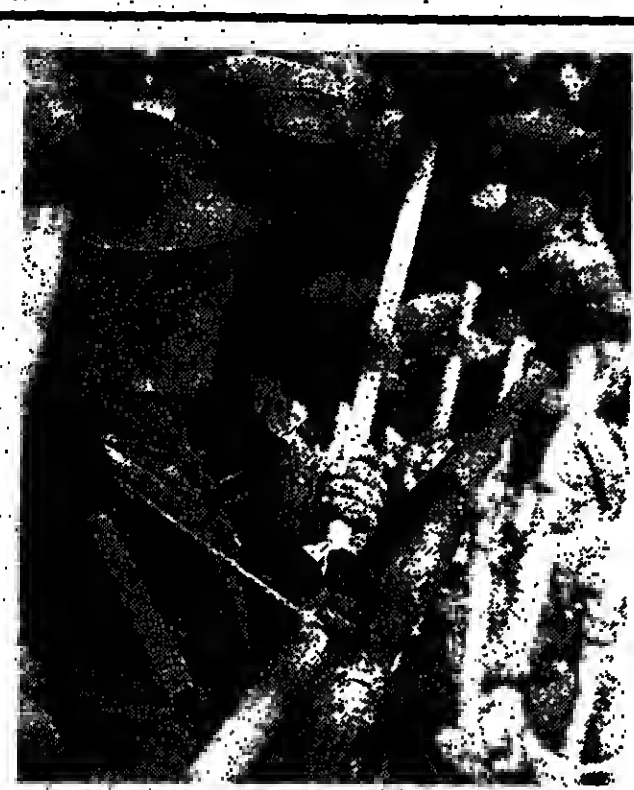
But she acknowledged "how complicated and difficult a political task this is" in an "overly information-loaded society."

Even President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who oversaw passage of the landmark Social Security legislation, "didn't have to describe every jot and tittle" of that bill, she said. "He didn't have to carry around actuarial tables" or do "computer runs" on the different costs of catastrophic surgery to convince the public of the need for change.

"What I do not like," Mrs. Clinton said, "is the amount of hatred that is being conveyed and really injected into our political system."

"This personal, vicious hatred that for the time being is being aimed at the president and, to a lesser extent, myself, is very dangerous for our political process," she said. "Those encouraging it should think long and hard about the consequences of such encouragement."

Clinton aides said afterward that Mrs. Clinton had been shaken by the hostile reception she received in July when she spoke at a health care rally in Seattle. At the meeting, police confiscated two guns from one man and a knife from another. Protesters carried signs saying "Heil Hillary" and other personally derogatory messages, and she had to turn up her microphone full blast to be heard over their chants.



Zapatista rebel recruits, with wooden "rifles," standing guard at a convention of dissidents in the Mexican state of Chiapas. The 5,000 delegates appealed for a vote against the ruling party in the Aug. 21 elections.

## In Mexico, Skepticism Reigns Disbelief Greets Vote Poll Showing a Rout

By Tim Golden  
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — With the approach of what is generally expected to be the most competitive presidential election in Mexico's modern history, most opinion polls report that there is not that much of a race at all.

The source of the paradox is this: Almost no Mexicans believe in the polls. Some of the latest surveys give the candidate of the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party, Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, more than a 20-point lead over his closest rival, Diego Fernández de Cevallos of the right-of-center National Action Party.

One relatively reputable national poll gives Mr. Zedillo a more modest advantage of 14 points. Only one recent study, of widely challenged methodology, has shown an opposition candidate narrowly in the lead.

Despite growing sophistication in the methods of the surveys, however, polls in Mexico remain a metaphor for the extraordinary degree of skepticism surrounding the political process.

"The special problem in Mexico has nothing to do with the mechanics of doing the job," said Warren Mitofsky, a American pollster who is organizing both a national exit poll and a quick

count of the results from the vote, on Aug. 21.

"The hard part is convincing anybody. Whether because the polls have been wrong or the election results fraudulent, the two have often diverged in the past. Before the 1988 presidential election, nearly all of the major polls taken gave Carlos Salinas de Gortari between 6 and 11 percentage points more than the 50.3 percent of the vote he was finally accorded, and even that result is widely believed to have been inflated by fraud.

Newspapers influenced by or sympathetic to the government have not been above altering the findings of opinion surveys in order to proclaim wide support for the PRI, as the governing party is called. Pollsters say it is almost routine for some of their clients to withhold publication of studies they commission if the results look bad for the government or its party.

A spate of new laws and practices to protect against traditional methods of governing-party fraud have brought only a modest rise in people's confidence that their votes will count.

Some political analysts and polling experts believe that the unreliability of Mexican surveys may be a consequence as well as a symptom of people's lack of faith in their political system.

## A Heavenly Halo May Be Evidence of Dark Matter

LONDON — A group of American astronomers has reported finding what could be dark matter, a key missing component of the universe, in a distant galaxy.

Theories say dark matter is different from normal, or baryonic, matter and its existence is necessary to explain the behavior of the universe.

Penny Sackett of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey, said an examination of a distant spiral galaxy found strong evidence of dark matter.

While looking at the spiral galaxy NGC5907, "we have found that the galaxy is surrounded by a faint luminous halo," she wrote in the latest issue of the British science journal Nature, issued on Thursday.

The intensity of light from this halo falls less steeply than any known luminous component of spiral galaxies, but is consistent with the distribution of dark mass inferred from the galaxy's rotation curve.

In other words, the galaxy acts as if it contains more matter than can be accounted for by standard measurements.

The report said the faint light could be coming from small bodies such as shrunken suns, made up of dark matter.

Scientists believe dark matter must exist because the stars and galaxies move in such a way as to indicate gravity is coming from somewhere or something that cannot be seen with existing instruments and technology.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Clinton Seeks Dismissal of Jones Suit

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — President Bill Clinton asked a federal judge Wednesday to dismiss a sexual harassment lawsuit against him by a former Arkansas state employee on the grounds of presidential immunity.

The motion, filed in U.S. District Court by his lawyer, Robert S. Bennett, also asked the court to waive any statute of limitations so that Paula Corbin Jones could refile her lawsuit after he left office.

A memorandum filed in support of the motion said, "Cognizant that no person is above the law, courts never less have recognized that there is an overriding national interest in insulating the presidency from the distractions of private civil litigation, and in assuring that courts do not unduly intrude upon the functioning of the chief executive." The memo cites a Supreme Court ruling in 1982 that gave President Richard Nixon immunity from civil suits.

The Justice Department is considering filing legal documents supporting Mr. Bennett's position, but no final decision has been made. "The inclination is to file," one senior official said. It would be unusual for the department to remain absent from a case of such institutional importance to the presidency.

But some Justice officials worry that the high political profile of the Jones lawsuit runs the risk of making department lawyers look as if they are acting out of political concern for the president rather than because of the underlying legal issues.

Mrs. Jones alleges in her suit, filed May 6, that Mr. Clinton asked for oral sex in a Little Rock hotel room three years ago when he was governor and she was a state employee working on a state business promotion meeting at the hotel. (AP, WP)

### Democratic Chairman Is on the Way Out

WASHINGTON — In another sign of Democratic disarray as the party enters the election season, the national party chairman, David C. Wilhelms, has disclosed that he will step down after the voting in November and that at the insistence of the White House he will play a limited role until then.

Although he did not say so, Mr. Wilhelms' allies said he was being eased out by Leon E. Panetta, who has been promising to improve the Democratic political operation since becoming White House chief of staff a few weeks ago.

Between now and election day, Nov. 8, a former congressman, Tony Coelho, will function as a special volunteer adviser, according to Mr. Wilhelms. In fact, Democratic politicians said, he will handle three of the most sensitive political roles: chief spokesman, top congressional liaison officer and senior strategist for the party.

Mr. Coelho, like Mr. Panetta a former representative from California, has been working quietly but intensively with his old colleague for almost a month in an effort to sharpen the White House message and improve poll results. (NYT)

### Quote/Unquote

Senator Bob Kerrey, a Nebraska Democrat, on the failure to keep senators fully informed about plans for a \$350 million headquarters building for a U.S. spy agency: "All the bad guys knew about this. It would take a really stupid enemy to miss this. The only people who didn't know about it were the American people." (NYT)

## Away From Politics

• The man accused of murdering a doctor who performed abortions and another person has been indicted in Pensacola, Florida, on two counts of first-degree murder and one count of attempted first-degree murder. If convicted, Paul Hill, 40, could face the death sentence.

• A U.S. judge said that nearly 300 Chinese illegal immigrants who swam ashore from their stricken freighter in New York in June are eligible for political asylum in the United States.

• An amendment to Cincinnati's city charter that would have barred homosexuals from protection under Cincinnati's human rights law has been declared unconstitutional. The city is expected to appeal.

• A Florida man was convicted of first-degree murder in the hired killing of his father. The jury found Harry Glenn Newman guilty of hiring a neighbor to shoot his father, Grady Stiles, a carnival performer known as the "Lobster Boy."

• Three men charged in a plot to kill show horses for insurance money have pleaded guilty to mail fraud in Chicago. The investigation was sparked by the 1977 disappearance of Helen Vorhees Brach, a horse owner and animal lover, who was slain because she had apparently learned of the horse-killing scheme and threatened to alert authorities. The three who entered guilty pleas were: Paul Valliere, 43, Johnnie Youngblood, 32, and Steve Williamson, 51.

• About 5,500 checks worth \$12.6 million in relief aid to Los Angeles earthquake victims have been returned uncashed, mostly by people who didn't ask for the money or who were reimbursed by insurance companies. In some cases, checks were returned by people who knowingly filed false claims but had second thoughts after some applicants were prosecuted for fraud, said George Thune, spokesman for the Federal Emergency Management Agency. (Reuters, AP)

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## Pied Piper of U.S.? Furor Over a Rat

### Politicians Rush to Aid Man Charged in Death of Rodent

By Robert Hanley  
New York Times Service

HILLSIDE, New Jersey — Frank Balun lived a quiet life, except for a stint as a B-25 air gunner during World War II — until the day last month when he trapped and killed a rat that was the prime suspect in raiding his little tomato patch here.

For that crime, he was told, he could be sent to jail for six months and fined up to \$1,250.

Outrageous, public opinion said. Outrageous, public officials said as they rallied around the 69-year-old grandfather.

The administrator of the Hillside Health Board, Angelo Bonano, said Mr. Balun deserved "a medal."

"We encourage people to kill rats because they carry disease," Mr. Bonano said.

The state senator who represents Hillside, Wynona M. Lipman of Newark, has drafted an amendment to the state's animal-cruelty law, making it legal to kill rats, mice or any other animals deemed by the state Health Department to pose a health threat.

Tuesday, the Union County prosecutor, Andrew K. Ruotolo Jr., told the Hillside municipal prosecutor, Christopher M. Howard, to drop all charges against Mr. Balun, in effect absolving him of any wrongdoing.

But Mr. Balun doesn't want the charges dropped.

He wants vindication, and maybe a little vengeance. His target is Lee Bernstein, executive director of

the Associated Humane Society in Newark and the animal-rights enforcement officer who wrote Mr. Balun two tickets Aug. 2 and told him that he was in big trouble if convicted of charges of "needlessly abusing" and "killing a rat caught in a cage designed for trapping squirrels."

"I want to have my day in court," Mr. Balun said Tuesday at his kitchen table. "I want people to know this man abuses authority and should be curbed. What I did was with innocence, not with hatred or anger. If this doesn't go to court, what's the point? I just want to let him squirm a little."

Mr. Bernstein seems to have retreated a bit.

"I think it's time we laid the matter to rest," he said by telephone. "It's gotten out of proportion. They're making him the hero and me the bad guy."

After all, Mr. Bernstein insisted, Mr. Balun broke a law against cruelty to animals.

"The key is not what he did but how he did it," Mr. Bernstein said.

The rat, he said, was caught in a trap and deserved a "humane method of euthanasia."

Mr. Balun says this is all Monday-morning quarterbacking. He was worried on July 28 that the rat would escape and perhaps bite him, his 6-year-old twin grandchildren who were visiting, or neighbors.

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**Herald Tribune**



# Vatican's Abortion Effort Splits Berlusconi Coalition

**VATICAN CITY** — A Vatican campaign to force an anti-abortion alliance at a population conference in Cairo next month has put pressure on Italy, causing new strains in Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's coalition government.

It has set one cabinet minister against another and brought demands that the government keep its hands off the country's abortion law, one of the most liberal in Europe.

The issue came to a head on Wednesday after the Vatican Radio broadcast an interview with Aliero Matteoli in which the minister for the environment

in the Berlusconi government called abortion a "type of homicide."

Raffaele Costa, the minister of health, responded that he found it unacceptable "that someone who is exercising a right under the law should be called a murderer."

Italian officials have disclosed that the Cairo conference was an issue during Foreign Minister Antonio Martino's talks at the Vatican last month.

The Vatican has been mounting a huge lobbying effort for the United Nations Conference on Population and Development, pressing the international community to write in a

final document that would bar any promotion of abortion.

The Vatican is counting on a coalition of Roman Catholic and Islamic countries to rally to its side.

Although Italy is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, the legislature legalized abortion in 1978, permitting abortions virtually on demand in the first three months of pregnancy in state-run hospitals. As a concession to the church, doctors opposed to abortion can declare themselves conscientious objectors and refuse to perform them.

Mr. Matteoli, one of five cabinet ministers from the neofascist National Alliance,

said Italian policy in Cairo has not yet been decided but he believed that it would be close to his personal views. He is a member of the delegation.

The head of the delegation, Antonio Guidi, minister of the family from Mr. Berlusconi's Forza Italia movement, appeared sympathetic to the Vatican position.

In an interview Wednesday in Corriere della Sera, Mr. Guidi said it was too early to spell out Italy's stance at Cairo but "one point is already clear: life, in whatever phase of its existence, is in itself richness."

## Ancient Hoard In the Kremlin

**MOSCOW** — Soldiers digging in the Kremlin foundations have stumbled on a cache of old silver coins.

The head of archaeology for the Kremlin's museums, Tatyana Panova, said Wednesday that the coins, 3,426 silver Russian kopecks and one Polish coin, were presumably buried in October 1912.

A small town in northern Sweden has deformed the Arctic Circle to attract tourists, according to the daily Dagbladet Nyheter. Travelers passing through Niskanen pass receive certificates to mark their Arctic Circle crossing. In fact, the circle lies 4 kilometers (2.5 miles) farther north. Harry Grape, the town's new center mayor, blames this creative bit of gerrymandering on his predecessors, the Social Democrats, who originated the practice.

of which happened 20 years ago.

Nothing like Zheng's "treasure fleet" had been seen before, anywhere. Its eight-masted ships would have dwarfed the puny vessels with which the Portuguese explored the world a century later; technically they employed innovations far in advance of either the Arab or European competition. And as they projected Ming power, they also took Chinese luxury goods to foreign traders and carried necessities and curiosities back to the court.

Yet strangely the Ming abandoned the whole enterprise within a generation. Indeed, so unpopular were the policies of the Yongle emperor who sponsored the voyages that records about them were intentionally lost by officials in later periods, lest other emperors be tempted to repeat such adventurism.

Louise Levathes, a journalist and television reporter and producer, has been assisted in her research by some very fine scholars from China, Taiwan and the West, who have found and translated sources and gathered wonderful illustrations. As a result, in addition to being readable, the book is also remarkably accurate. The description of the voyages is superb, but there is far more: Levathes presents a fascinating picture of political and court life in the first several Ming reigns, all based on primary sources and the most recent research.

The author's command of factual detail, however, is not always matched by a sense of broader historical issues. Thus, she asserts that China "ruled the seas" in the early 15th century. But to evaluate such a claim, we need some rough ideas of magnitudes and pro-

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But these are traces and no more. For, notwithstanding this book's title, if by "rule" you mean something like what James Thomson had in mind when he wrote the words of "Rule Britannia!" in 1740 (or even what Portugal accomplished in Asian seas), then China has never ruled the seas. It has never based its national security strategy, both economic and military, on maritime superiority. For most of the last 2,000 years China has reared threats from the north and overlaid ahead of those from the sea, and her military posture has reflected that assessment.

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## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### The Dutch Fight Back In Tomato Battles

Hothouse tomatoes from the Netherlands have gotten a bad name in some parts, and the Dutch are fighting mad about it.

In Germany, the growing reputation of the Dutch fruit as being hard, waxy and tasteless led to a 17 percent drop in purchases last year. Buyers have been turning to

imports from Spain or Greece, more frequently vine-ripened.

The Dutch say that if Germans have a poor idea of their products, it is because retailers in Germany sometimes mislabel good tomatoes from the Netherlands as German-grown.

To make their point, Dutch growers staged a nationally televised taste test. Blindfolded consumers said the most succulent tomato was the Capita, a Dutch variety, followed by Bon Appetit, also from the Netherlands. A Spanish tomato was third, followed by a genetically engineered French variety.

### Around Europe

The special privileges of the Communist elite were one of the more entrenched — and resented — features of the old government in Bulgaria. Little has changed. Government ministers and members of Parliament stay in chic apartments on the Black Sea for as little as 90 cents a night. A tomato salad costs them about 2 cents, and a cup of coffee is still only a nickel. Die Welt of Hamburg reports. Private vacationers pay 10 to 15 times as much, now that the market is deciding these things. A government spokesman said the

low prices were a perquisite of the hard job of governing. But few in Bulgaria, where the daily fare is economic crisis, agree. In a recent survey, 69 percent called the special rates "unacceptable."

The Italian government has proposed raising the maximum age at which people may adopt children from 40 to 50. "Society has changed," says the minister of social affairs, Antonio Guidi. "People live longer, marry later and have children later." Child advocacy groups have protested that the draft law is "less concerned with children's interests than with those of adults." Parliament will decide next month.

Liverpool politicians have rallied around the woman who is to be the next lord mayor after reports that she has a somewhat checkered past. Patricia Lashley, 53, now the city's deputy lord mayor, is due to take up the new and largely symbolic post next year. But a newspaper, the Liverpool Echo, says Ms. Lashley was convicted of prostitution during the 1970s and was fined £500 four years ago for conspiring to obtain property by deception. Ms. Lashley says simply, "I am surprised so much attention has been paid to spent convictions the major-

ity of which happened 20 years ago."

Brian Knowlton

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- **TOKYO, SINGAPORE, JAKARTA and BOMBAY** — To cover the markets, companies and economies of these countries.
- **CLEVELAND and CHICAGO** — To cover companies and general business news in the regions.

Interested applicants should send or fax resumes and any clips to The Freshman Consultancy in London, quoting reference IHT/4.

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## UNITED NATIONS OFFICE IN NEW YORK

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**Remuneration:** depending on professional background and experience, annual net salary from US\$71,744 with dependents to US\$77,408 with dependents, plus corresponding entitlements. Closing date for receipt of applications: 12 September, 1994. Applications with full curriculum vitae, including salary history, birth date and nationality, should be sent to: Mr. Adrian T. Issa, Office of Human Resources Management, Room 5-2500, United Nations, P.O. Box 20, New York, NY 10017, USA. Fax: (212) 963-9134.

### OFFICE MANAGER

Required by Japanese Division of International Shipping Company based in London. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of this section reporting directly to the General Manager, must be capable of working with minimum supervision. Fluency in the Japanese language with a good working knowledge of Japanese culture essential.

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Fluency in the Japanese language with a good working knowledge of Japanese culture essential.

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## BOOKS

### WHEN CHINA RULED THE SEAS: The Treasure Fleet of the Dragon Throne, 1405-1433

By Louise Levathes. 252 pages. \$23. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by Arthur Waldron

**BETWEEN 1405 AND 1433** seven Ming dynasty naval flotillas, most under the command of Admiral Zheng He, a eunuch of Muslim origin, made voyages of trade and conquest to Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean, as far as the African coast. These voyages must be counted among the great achievements — and enigmas — of the Chinese past.

Nothing like Zheng's "treasure fleet" had been seen before, anywhere. Its eight-masted ships would have dwarfed the puny vessels with which the Portuguese explored the world a century later; technically they employed innovations far in advance of either the Arab or European competition. And as they projected Ming power, they also took Chinese luxury goods to foreign traders and carried necessities and curiosities back to the court.

Yet strangely the Ming abandoned the whole enterprise within a generation. Indeed, so unpopular were the policies of the Yongle emperor who sponsored the voyages that records about them were intentionally lost by officials in later periods, lest other emperors be tempted to repeat such adventurism.

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## BRIDGE

### By Alan Truscott

**THE** Von Zedwitz team is led by Claire Tornay of Manhattan and includes George Tornay and Judy Tucker, both of Manhattan, Tom Smith of Greenwich, Connecticut, and Gene Saxe of Stamford, Connecticut. In the first stage of the final they won by 450 points against a hitherto undefeated group consisting of Jerry Goldberg of Yonkers; Bob Jaffe of Long Island City, and Jane Dillenberg, Jeff Rothstein and Nancy Kalow, all of Manhattan.

On the diagrammed deal both teams bid briskly to three no-trump and West led the heart king. In each case West continued with a low heart, and dummy won with the queen.



## In Arafat Meeting, Rabin Tries to Make Amends

By Joel Greenberg

**EREZ CROSSING, Gaza Strip** — In an attempt to allay Palestinian concerns over Israel's rapprochement with Jordan, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin met Wednesday with the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, and announced accelerated talks to expand Palestinian self-rule and hold elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In a rare joint news conference after their 90-minute meeting at an Israeli military base on the northern edge of the Gaza Strip, both leaders tried to project a spirit of cooperation, shaking hands and pledging to push ahead with their self-rule accord. Israeli-PLO relations have been strained since Mr. Rabin and Jordan's King Hussein signed a declaration

in Washington on July 25 that recognized Jordan's role as the custodian of Muslim shrines in Jerusalem.

Mr. Arafat, who claims Jerusalem as the capital of a future Palestinian state, had charged that the declaration violated his accord with Israel, which defers talks on Jerusalem to negotiations on a permanent settlement.

"Definitely we have some differences," Mr. Arafat said as Mr. Rabin stood by his side. "At the same time, we have agreed to minimize all these differences between both of us, starting from the question of Jerusalem, early empowerment, to the financing, to the donors and donations."

"Early empowerment" is a term for the transfer of authority to Palestinians in the West Bank in five

areas: education and culture, health, social welfare, tourism and taxation. The areas now are administered by the Israeli military government.

Mr. Rabin announced that talks on the handover and on elections would be held next week at the Erez crossing, followed by a meeting of a liaison committee and, if necessary, another meeting with Mr. Arafat later this month. An Israeli official said the talks were intended to complete an accord on the transfer of authority.

Next week, Mr. Rabin added, Israel would open to Palestinians four "safe passage" routes between the Gaza Strip and Jericho, the other area of Palestinian self-rule. Mr. Arafat had complained that the delay in opening the routes, which pass through Israel, had isolated him in Gaza.

## Jordan Braces, Happily, for an Invasion of Tourists

By Chris Hedges

**ARAVA CROSSING, Jordan** — As the first sunbaked visitors straggled toward his small trailer, lugging bulky backpacks and vinyl bags, the Jordanian border official placed a stack of free postcards on the shelf in front of him. He also set out a neat collection of maps of Aqaba.

"Here they come," said the official, Nidal Ali Mohammed. "I hope my English will be O.K. It is much better to be invaded by tourists than soldiers." On Tuesday morning, in one of the tiny moves that presage a new Middle East, Jordanian officials, for the first time in 46 years, insisted that visitors coming from Israel through the new Arava border post have the green Hebrew exit stamp in their passports.

It was a triumph of reality over illusion on the first day of this border crossing connecting Jordan and Israel.

Before Tuesday, anyone with an Israeli stamp in his passport who tried to enter Jordan was refused admittance. Some travelers used a second passport that did not have Israeli stamps. And those with only one passport were issued their entry and exit stamps by the Israelis on special forms, which could be discarded or hidden.

But all these ruses were swept aside, like a great gust of fresh air, at this dusty, sweltering little strip of asphalt. Tourists, some oblivious to the twists and turns of history, others in awe of them, stood in line outside the whitewashed Israeli caravans, received their Israeli exit stamps and walked a few hundred yards into Jordan. Altogether, about 70 people crossed from Israel into Jordan and 40 from Jordan into Israel on Tuesday.

"This is major history and we want to be part of it," said Rodney Fund, who was visiting Israel from Miami with his sister Melody.

Dozens of Israelis and Jordanians came to the crossing to peer through the cyclone fencing and take pictures, but at the present time they cannot cross. And those who tried to use passports from other countries were stopped when their names were punched into computers and they were shown to have dual citizenship.

Lilly Cohen, who was born in Israel and now lives in Denmark, stood with her husband, Michael, under a tin roof that protected visitors from the glare of the sun on the Israeli side. She had tried to get into Jordan on her Danish passport but had been refused entry.

"As soon as I knew the border was open I came down," she said. "I think of all the years we have had

war. This is a victory for the Jewish people. No one believed 10 years ago that we would ever have peace."

Merchants on both sides moved in to reap the benefits.

Michael Mosterd and Eva Daalder, who were vacationing from Amsterdam in Aqaba, just two miles from the border crossing, carried a bag of leaflets into Israel from the Petra International Hotel. They had promised the owner they would distribute them on the streets of the Israeli resort town of Eilat, along with cards from the Captain's Restaurant.

Paul Roberts, a British construction worker who has lived in Aqaba for two years and never visited Eilat, went into Israel and bought a bag of croissants. His friend, François Haese, bought several cans of Slim Fast.

"We'll come over now to shop," Mr. Roberts said. The border crossing, which was built in the past four days, is open from 8 A.M. to 2 P.M. It is straddled by a mine field. The Israelis and Jordanians have white caravans set up on either side of the crossing and tourists must walk across a no-man's-land. Only vehicles with license plates from outside the Middle East can travel between the two countries.

## High Hopes for a Cancer Drug

Reuters

**LONDON** — Scientists from the British charity Cancer Research Campaign said Wednesday they had high hopes for a new anti-cancer drug, which they believe has the potential to treat lung cancer.

The charity's technology transfer arm, Cancer Research Campaign Technology, has signed a deal with the British biotechnology firm Xenova Group Plc. to develop the drug, DACA.

"This drug may work where

conventional chemotherapy fails, particularly in tumors like lung cancer where drug resistance builds up," said Dr. David Secher, director of the charity's drug development program.

In laboratory tests, low doses of the drug overcame two major types of resistance in various tumors, including advanced colon and skin cancers, the organization said.

Researchers believe the drug could be a boon for patients whose tumors have failed to respond to conventional drugs.

Initial clinical trials of the

drug started in Cambridge, England, last month. If successful, larger trials will take place next year, although the drug is not expected to reach the market before the end of the decade.

The compound was discovered at the Auckland Cancer Society in New Zealand before being handed on to the British charity for further investigation.

Under the deal with Xenova, the company receives worldwide commercial rights in exchange for payments of up to £1.7 million (\$2.6 million).

## Gene Splices for AIDS Babies

The Associated Press

**YOKOHAMA, Japan** — The youngest victims of AIDS will be among the first to receive its most dramatic new treatment, genetic manipulation to arm blood cells with a virus-killing protein, researchers said Wednesday.

The fact that scientists would even consider tinkering with the genetic makeup of newborns was seen by those attending the 10th International Conference on AIDS as a sign of their frustration, even desperation, in finding therapies that work.

HIV, the AIDS virus, has proved to be an amazingly wily enemy, able to change itself quickly. Despite years of work, no one has come up with an effective virus-killing medicine or vaccine.

So scientists at the Japan conference have laid out strate-

gies for gene therapy, their latest idea. These mostly involve inserting protective genes into the blood cells that HIV infects. These genes would combat the virus by producing substances to disrupt its internal workings.

HIV kills by taking over a variety of critical white cells called helper cells. It turns them into virus factories and then destroys them.

In one therapy, cells would get a poison gene that switches on only if the cells get infected, making them self-destruct before they do more harm.

Another therapy is to outfit closely related blood cells, called suppressor cells, with genes so they will make the proteins that are ordinarily produced by helper cells. This way, the suppressor cells will at least partially take over the duties of their AIDS-stricken cousins.

William Paul, head of the U.S. Office of AIDS Research, identified gene therapy as a promising area deserving federal support. He noted the "great enthusiasm about the potential of gene therapy to limit the capacity of cells to support the growth of the virus."

Among the approaches that appears to be closest to use is one for newborns developed by Flossie Wong-Staal and colleagues at the University of California at San Diego. It involves inserting into cells a gene from a virus found in tobacco plants that destroys the RNA — the material that controls cellular chemical activities — that HIV uses to overwhelm blood cells.

She said she hoped to test the approach within a year. The National Institutes of Health and the Food and Drug Administration must approve it.



**ROCK CLIMBERS** — Workmen setting up the scaffolding of a stage Wednesday at the site of the Woodstock 25th anniversary concert, which begins Friday.

## TAIWAN: Upgraded Ties Planned

Continued from Page 1

year, double the amount imported by China.

In a "white paper" in July, Taiwan's leadership called on Beijing "to face up to the fact that China is a divided country under two separate governments."

Beijing considers Taiwan a renegade province and has never renounced the use of force if Taiwan's burgeoning independence movement were to come to power and declare independence.

"Prior to unification," the white paper states, "these two parts of China should have the right to participate alongside each other in the international community," including representation in the United Nations and regional organizations.

"Only when we set aside the sovereignty dispute will we untangle the knots that have bound us for the past 40 years or more and progress smoothly toward unification."

One of the most visible aspects of the policy change will be a name change for Taiwan's offices in the United States: the current title, Coordination Council for North American Affairs, lacks any geographic reference to Taiwan. Taiwan officials in Washington expect Mr. Clinton to select a new name, possibly Representative Office of Taiwan.

Under the new policy, the Pentagon will be free to continue aid to Taiwan's military without consultation with Beijing. It is not clear how this will be reconciled with an accord signed by Washington and Beijing in August 1982 that stipulates annual reductions in military assistance to Taiwan.

The highest violation of the agreement on military sales was in 1992 when President George Bush agreed to sell 150 F-16 fighters to Taiwan for \$5.9 billion.

The judges said Mr. Deckert was not an anti-Semite in the racist Nazi sense, but a nationalist who bitterly resented the financial, political and moral demands that Jews continued to make on Germany 50 years after World War II.

**Rightist Rallies Curbed** — The German police are coordinating action to prevent far-right extremist rallies planned this weekend on the anniversary

of the death of Hitler's deputy, Rudolf Hess, a state government minister said on Wednesday, Reuters reported from Bonn.

Herbert Schnoor, interior minister of North-Rhine-Westphalia state, said the plan was agreed in a meeting between the police and state and federal governments about a week ago.

"There will not be a rally anywhere in Germany," Mr. Schnoor told German radio. "The brown ghost will not march through Germany."



The secret departure of Taslima Nasrin, the Bangladeshi writer accused of insulting Islam, outraged militants.

## AUTHOR: Nasrin in Sweden

Continued from Page 1

for a coalition of 13 fundamentalist groups. Hundreds of thousands of Bangladeshis, angered by what they consider Dr. Nasrin's offense to Islam, have marched in Dhaka in recent weeks.

She is charged by a Bangladeshi court with offending the religious sentiments of Muslims, a crime that carries a maximum penalty of two years in prison. She surrendered Aug. 3 and was granted bail. She was told she could visit other countries if she informed the judge. No trial date has been set.

"She was free to go anywhere she liked and that's what she did," said the Bangladeshi home secretary, Azimuddin Ahmed.

Dr. Nasrin, traveling on a tourist visa, arrived in Stockholm around midday.

Dr. Nasrin, a physician, angered Muslim activists last year with a novel, "Shame," that depicted Muslim persecution of Bangladesh's Hindu minority.

## Jakarta Bears Down on Press Reports of Government Friction Alarm Regime

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

**JAKARTA** — After a brief fling with limited political "openness," the Indonesian government is cracking down on local press coverage of sensitive issues, drawing sharp criticism from the country's growing middle class, human rights groups and the United States.

The closure of three popular, privately owned newsweeklies by Indonesia's Information Ministry in June triggered demonstrations that were broken up by riot police and soldiers. The arrest of 42 hunger-striking students last month prompted a strong public objection by the U.S. Embassy here.

The protests resumed last Thursday when about 100 journalists demonstrated against the ban on the weeklies.

Now the government is threatening to take action against several other leading publications for reporting on the crackdown, related demonstrations and recent unrest in the disputed Indonesian-ruled territory of East Timor. Among those warned were the Kompas daily, the English-language Jakarta Post and a magazine on legal and social issues, Forum Keadilan, media sources said.

In East Timor, a van belonging to a local newspaper was blown up July 23 in an incident editors suspect was related to the paper's coverage of protests against Indonesian rule. Authorities denied responsibility.

The closure of the weeklies followed their coverage of controversial stories, including Indonesia's purchase of a fleet of former East German warships, labor strife and a major banking scandal that implicated senior officials. But it also appeared to reflect increasing touchiness about reports of dissension within the govern-

ment of President Suharto, diplomats and journalists said.

Friction within the government is an especially sensitive subject now because of the unresolved issue of succession.

Mr. Suharto, 73, a former army general who came to power in 1966 and formally assumed the presidency two years later, is in his sixth five-year presidential term after unopposed elections in a rubber-stamp assembly. He has indicated that he may step down when his current term expires in 1998, and it is unclear who might succeed him.

The question has created uncertainty about the political stability of an authoritarian system that has presided over steady economic growth and attracted \$28 billion in foreign investment since 1992.

The press crackdown began when the Information Ministry announced June 21 that it had revoked the publishing licenses of Tempo, Indonesia's biggest and most prestigious news magazine, and two other weeklies. Editor and a popular investigative tabloid called Detik. The government charged that the publications had violated the "Code of Ethics of Indonesian Journalism," which bars publication of anything deemed harmful to the nation, social harmony, religion or common decency.

The closures effectively ended the government's year-old experiment with "openness," a policy that appealed to Indonesia's growing middle class and was reflected chiefly in a less fettered press.

"It looks as though press freedom in Indonesia is still a matter of personal whim," said Sidney Jones, the director of Human Rights Watch/Asia. "None of these publications threatened national security. They offended the politically powerful."

## RATES: Greenspan Signals That a Raise Is Imminent

Continued from Page 1

since the dollar is the principal reserve currency and is employed by a very substantial part of the world as sources of liquidity, it's crucially important that the dollar be a strong and a viable currency."

Returns on dollar securities therefore have to be high enough to attract investors, he said. "Essentially it is the purpose of every central bank to ensure the stability of the currency, and we think that is in fact the primary goal of the Federal Reserve."

Mr. Greenspan's remarks followed a series of strong economic indicators, but none more persistent than a steady half-year of job creation at an average of 325,000 new jobs a month. Mr. Greenspan himself has privately expressed concern that this is putting upward pressure on labor markets and raw materials prices, and while inflation is not a problem yet, these pressures could prove a harbinger. Capacity constraints have already shown up in the automobile industry, which has benefited more than any industry except housing from the Fed's low rates.

Three times in the past five days, Robert Parry, president of the San Francisco Federal Reserve and the most outspoken inflation hawk on the Open Market Committee, has said that the economy has emerged from the recession in the past 18 months "within range of the levels that most economists consider full utilization and capacity."

In Tokyo, Alan Blinder, President Bill Clinton's new appointee as vice chairman of the Fed,

told the Nihon Keizai Shimbun that although there were no overt signs of inflation, the current growth rate of around 3.5 percent was "too high and unsustainable."

Robert DiClemente, chief Fed watcher for Salomon Brothers Inc., said, "They all seem to be studying the same

script." He forecast a rate increase of a half percentage point.

David Jones, of Aubrey Langston & Co., said he also expected a 50 basis point rise next week so the Fed could get out of the way of the Congressional election campaign that ends Nov. 8.

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ALCANTARA	Textiles	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
ALCANTARA	Textiles	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
ALCANTARA	Textiles	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
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## NET: Computer Experts Scale Down Estimates of Number of Active Users

Continued from Page 1

entry for perhaps 10 people working from desktop computers.

Moreover, the skeptics suggest that as many as 1 million or more of those Internet ports, and the millions of people who use them, may be walled off to much of the potential incoming traffic on the Internet, at least in part in response to mounting concern over computer security.

If Mr. Quarterman's analysis is correct, his calculations further blur the already vague notion that electronic culture and commerce are just around the corner. Certainly his assessment does much to debunk the myth of an interactive information web that will eventually link everyone on the planet.

Estimates that there are more than 20 million users of the Internet have excited the imagination of businesses, politicians, social scientists, investors and journalists. The network has been described as a prototype of the Clinton administration's proposed information superhighway.

Companies seeking to tap a vast new customer base are spending millions to stake out storefronts in cyberspace, and Internet-related businesses are popping up in every U.S. city of significant size. An Internet electronic mail address is consid-

ered de rigueur for business cards today, and even the White House is "on the net."

The Internet is popular, all right. But is it a less dynamic force than we have all been led to believe?

To be sure, there are those who contend that even the estimates of 20 million to 30 million Internet users are too low, if one counts the users of smaller public and private computer networks, like America Online and Prodigy, that are linked to the Internet mainly to exchange electronic mail.

But such links do not allow users to employ some of the most significant features of the Internet, including impressive ones for conducting electronic commerce on the network, downloading video and audio files, and initiating complex information searches.

Mainly, though, the disagreement is not so much over raw numbers but over the interpretation of those numbers. For businesses and policymakers who are planning for a digital future where the Internet comprises tens of millions of interactive users freely sending and receiving all sorts of information, the rise of "firewalls," or security barriers, is a significant factor.

Firewalls, which are secure computers between an organization's internal net-

works and the Internet, allow network traffic to go out but block outside traffic from coming in.

Mike Schwartz, an associate professor of computer science at the University of Colorado at Boulder, said a 1992 survey of the Internet found that an estimated 35 percent of all Internet computers were barricaded behind firewalls.

"If you start looking at Internet services that require interactivity, things like hilling or accounting across the net, there might be nicer ways to do it if you could directly connect to people," he said. If more and more Internet users erect one-way barriers, he added, "the services you can use are more limited."

Also, Internet surveyors agree, there is no way to know how many computers are truly active on the network — as opposed to ones that are out of service, are turned on only infrequently or exist only as an address with no corresponding machine. When attempts are made to contact a sampling of computers on the network, typically fewer than 30 percent respond.

Despite his deflationary data, Mr. Quarterman still predicts that the Internet will eventually achieve and surpass the size now widely credited to it. But the future is not here yet, he says.



# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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## The Crisis in Nigeria

### Oil and Democracy

Strikes and protests in Nigeria's cities are a warning to its military rulers that the country's allegiance to democracy remains strong. They are evidence that a rising number of Nigeria's people consider their present government to be illegitimate. The generals annulled the election a year ago, and when, after many months, the apparent winner declared himself president, the generals threw him into prison on a charge of treason. One effect of this action is to remind the rest of the world that they have repeatedly broken their promises to return Nigeria to elected civilian rule.

The strikes in the oil industry have begun to raise the price of gasoline in the United States, but that is the least of it. If the price goes up a few pennies a gallon, it's for a good cause. The larger and more important issue is the effect that oil has had on Africa's most populous country.

For the past two decades Nigeria, one of the world's biggest oil exporters, has experienced great political instability, spectacular corruption and, despite the oil revenues, deepening poverty. In that respect, Nigeria is hardly alone. When oil prices first shot up in the early 1970s, it seemed an extraordinary opportunity for

poor countries to strengthen their economies. But a lot of that money has gone to finance wars — like Iraq's with Iran, and its invasion of Kuwait — and terrorism.

Nigeria is a prime example of a country that has fallen into the habit of depending far too heavily on only one source of wealth — a source that provides little employment for local labor. It is instructive to compare it with Indonesia. In the 1960s, Nigeria was substantially richer than Indonesia. Now, a generation later, although it has less oil, Indonesia's standard of living is twice as high. It has paid much more attention to education. Its rulers have used oil wealth to build other kinds of industry, creating jobs for a growing and increasingly urban population.

But Indonesia is no democracy — and remains even farther from it than Nigeria. That is another thing about oil wealth. It has bought better schools and better medical care in some of the luckier oil-exporting countries. But nowhere has it bought better government, let alone democracy. Among the oil-producing countries, there has been no visible improvement in the quality of government since the great surge of oil wealth two decades ago — and in some countries, such as Nigeria, the change has been for the worse.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Increase the Pressure

Nigeria's military rulers have backed themselves into a box. They thought it a good idea to jail Moshod K. O. Abiola, the presumed winner of Nigeria's canceled presidential vote in June 1993, when he claimed the office two months ago. Mr. Abiola was charged with treason and held incommunicado. But behind bars he has become a symbol known to more people around the world than is General Sani Abacha, the faceless soldier who currently presides over Nigeria's permanent government.

After Mr. Abiola was detained in Abuja, Nigeria's political capital, strikes and demonstrations paralyzed Lagos, the commercial capital. In a clumsy attempt to foil the pro-democracy campaign, the military then offered to release Mr. Abiola on condition that he not talk to the press or address political rallies. When he refused, his defiance proved contagious.

The normally unimpassioned Nigerian Labor Congress joined in a general strike sparked by workers in the pivotal oil industry. Now Nigeria's biggest producer, Anglo-Dutch Shell, has cut back pro-

duction, reducing national output by one-fifth. The response of the military rulers, mostly Hausas from the north, has been to blame unrest on radicals among Mr. Abiola's Yoruba peoples — leading in 1967 to a calamitous civil war with the Ibos in Biafra.

The best evidence is that Nigerians are not hating. They know too well how their country has fared under corrupt and incompetent rulers who have squandered its oil wealth and presided over a decline in per capita income.

On the whole, the Clinton administration has responded wisely. Most foreign aid has been suspended, and new military sales have been barred. The Reverend Jesse Jackson spoke up strongly for the pro-democratic campaign during his recent visit to Nigeria. More pressure is plainly in order to free Mr. Abiola and give civilians a chance to govern. Taking that course can help prevent realization of Mr. Jackson's dire prophecy that an upheaval in Nigeria, Africa's most populous country, might "make Rwanda look like a birthday party."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Rethink Cuba Policy

Fidel Castro may yet dump another big batch of boat people on southern Florida. It would be a cynical exploitation of human desperation to spite the United States. But Americans bring part of this possibility upon themselves. Regime repression is the first source of Cuban misery and flight, but the American embargo sharpens the pain. Washington limits legal migration to an ungenerous 5,000 or so. This puts a premium on illegal migration under a Cold War refugee law admitting any arriving Cuban.

The current troubles began last month, when Cubans hijacked a tugboat; authorities rammed it, drowning 32 people. Other Cubans hijacked a ferryboat and killed a policeman. These incidents fed into a protest demonstration last Friday in Havana rare in size (1,000-plus) and also in the guns were part of the scene. The regime's response was predictably harsh.

President Bill Clinton could stop boats from escaping from Cuba and keep Miami-based boats from picking up passengers in Cuba (the 1980 Mariel tactic that Fidel Castro now threatens to repeat). But what to do with the people? To ignore Cubans fleeing communism would rightly offend many Americans. To admit the refugees would risk overburdening parts of Florida. To admit them while barring Hai-

tians would suggest an invidious decision. In fact, Mr. Clinton faces less a refugee question than a political question. There is an undeniable contradiction between squeezing the Castro regime and providing adequately for people who are victims of the squeeze, and of the regime. This is one of the principal considerations that have led us to think the embargo is outdated. It punishes innocent people and, by giving Fidel Castro a nationalist card, impedes political change.

Any political change, of course, Mr. Castro will seek to exploit. Reform to him means loosening up economically while retaining political power — the Chinese model. But he is not only a dictator but an aging dictator ruling by a dead doctrine over a people still capable of seeking its own liberation. If President Clinton has changed any of the anti-dialogue positions he took on Cuba during the 1992 election campaign, he has not let on. He needs to think anew. Scaling back the embargo could let the United States diminish rather than aggravate the desperation that feeds emigration. Meanwhile, Washington could explore with Havana ways to open wider the legal doors to leaving a captive country.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Other Comment

#### No Iranian Moderates in Sight

To 1985, the Iran-contra affair began with arms shipments to Iran in exchange for the release of an American hostage in Lebanon. The Reagan administration's National Security Council convinced itself that surreptitious dealing would strengthen the "moderates" in Tehran against the extremists.

Nine years later, Iran stands informally accused by Israeli and U.S. officials of sponsoring new outbreaks of terrorism, notably bombings against Jewish targets in Argentina and Britain. Iranian influence in Hezbollah in Lebanon is still great.

President Hashemi Rafsanjani, who probably did try to bring a pragmatic

flexibility to the revolutionary legacy, is openly ridiculed. Economic reforms similar to those of post-Soviet Eastern Europe are in remission. The theocratic grip on the economy is growing. People are getting poorer and goods scarcer.

Geopolitically, Iran will be a major regional power as long as it exists, depression notwithstanding. Its population dominates the Gulf and its oil reserves are the leading alternative to Saudi Arabia's on world markets. But the hopes for realism in Tehran have receded rather than advanced. The mullahs are in charge and unchallenged. They consider the United States evil. Any U.S. policy that does not accept that premise is wild fantasy, now as much as nine years ago.

— The Baltimore Sun.

## Hurry to Prevent a Cambodian Epilogue in Rwanda

By Alain Destexhe

BRUSSELS — The situation in Rwanda is beginning to have a dangerously close resemblance to Cambodia in the 1980s, when humanitarian aid provided by the international community revived and boosted the Khmer Rouge war effort.

If the United Nations does not act immediately to ensure safe conditions for the return of the Rwandan refugees, it will be too late to prevent the authors

action (although more slowly than it does today), and thousands of Cambodians were saved from a certain death. However, the humanitarian effort also fed the Khmer Rouge and assured their control over the refugee population, enabling them to carry on the battle for another 10 years.

With each day that passes without the Rwandan refugees returning home, a similar scenario becomes more plausible. The army of the former Rwandan government daily reinforces its control over the refugees. And with each daily improvement in the aid effort to the camps in Goma, the refugees are less motivated to return home. As long as the situation in Rwanda is uncertain, they prefer to stay put. And who can blame them?

In the refugee camps in Tanzania, the former village heads use the daily food distributions both to consolidate their power over the 300,000 Rwandans there and to discourage them from going back to their villages.

The international humanitarian effort, which is saving thousands of lives, is also rapidly sowing the seeds of a future conflict in which, as with the Khmer Rouge, the army of the former government will use its political control of hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced people to legitimize its power. The international community,

continuing to treat the crisis as an exclusively humanitarian issue, seems blind to the vicious circle that is forming.

The solution is not, of course, to cut aid to the refugees, nor to start forcing them to return. However, the United Nations and the main countries involved must act urgently on three fronts.

First, in order to create an atmosphere of security, the humanitarian effort must be increasingly directed from Kigali. It is also essential that at least two human rights observers be deployed in each administrative district in Rwanda. This would require a total of 300 observers, not 20 as has been foreseen so far.

Second, those people who have been clearly identified as responsible for the genocide must not be allowed to continue to exert such a strong influence in the camps in Zaire and Tanzania. In no circumstances should the humanitarian agencies use the former administration of Rwanda to help them channel distributions of aid.

Third, the authors and perpetrators of the genocide must be put on trial very soon, whether before an international tribunal or before the new Rwandan authorities with support from the United Nations in order to ensure that justice is carried out fairly and impartially. The immediate effect of this would be to diminish the standing of those responsible for the genocide and create a precedent that might be seen as a warning to other potential tyrants.

Such measures are perfectly feasible, and they would not cost a fortune. Unfortunately, the United Nations has always been one step behind in its reactions. It is presently trying to enforce Resolution 918 of May 17, which calls for the deployment of troops within Rwanda, even though the war has ended.

The vast majority of the refugees will return home if the right conditions are ensured for them; people don't live for years in a refugee camp out of choice. But if they do not go back, the world will be obliged to continue giving aid to 2 million people for years on end, the war will restart, and new aid victims will require further assistance. As in Cambodia, this could be the beginning of a very long nightmare.

The public worldwide has provided a very generous response to this crisis, despite the pessimistic predictions that the UN debate in Somalia would cause "compassion fatigue." We must not let this generosity go to waste by political inaction. An urgent response is required. There are only two possible scenarios that can be envisaged over the next few weeks: either the refugees return, or they dig in among the remnant of the former government's army. The last act remains to be written.

Dr. Destexhe is secretary-general of *Médécins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders)*. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

## Ominous News for the Future of Press Freedom in Hong Kong

By Philip Bowring

HONG KONG — For Hong Kong as it faces Chinese rule in 1997, the optimism among the more spirited exercisers of the rights of a free press have put their trust in the old Chinese adage "Heaven is high and the emperor is far away." But it was the imperial message, "Tremble and obey," which came through loud and clear this week.

The entrepreneurial publisher and retailer Jimmy Lai was forced to surrender control of his Giordano retailing empire as punishment for offending the "emperor," Chinese Deputy Prime Minister Li Peng, through his Next magazine.

Mr. Lai has been forced off the board of Giordano, a quoted company of which he owns 36 percent, by partners. The Giordano store in Beijing has been temporarily closed while the board is refurbished.

Next's combination of gossip, gossip and investigative journalism has quickly made it Hong Kong's best read and most talked about magazine. It created a second fortune for Mr. Lai, whose first was based on casual fashion stores appealing to the same young, middle-class consumers who now also buy Next.

He has now been taught a public lesson that Hong Kong people have a choice: obedience or moody-making. They may not be able to have it both ways.

Much has been written and said about creeping self-censorship in the Hong Kong media. Worthy conferences, with delegates drawn from around the world, have been held to denounce it. The Hong Kong Journalists Association has been running an effective campaign to draw attention to the dangers as once respected, independent publications have been bought up by

businessmen close to Beijing, and others have changed their editorial stance 180 degrees.

But nothing — not even the jailing of Hong Kong journalists in China for allegedly stealing "state secrets" — has brought home the approaching realities of Hong Kong better than the message to the flamboyant Mr. Lai.

So far he has lost little financially, although his prospects for floating Next on the stock market must have receded. But the signs are that those who exercise their rights to a free press in Hong Kong may not be welcome to make money in China. Nobody needs reminding what that means

when Hong Kong officially becomes part of China.

Some are surprised that Mr. Lai was not punished earlier; perhaps his high profile provided a defense of sorts. His attack on Li Peng was certainly crude and unsuitable — not the sort of thing to send journalists to the barricades.

Next will doubtless remain unabashed and continue to thrive on its existing formula. But the episode has shocked Hong Kong and will lead other owners of media to always respect the leaders in Beijing to ponder their fates.

— International Herald Tribune.

## The Extremists in Algeria's Revolution May Have Gone Too Far

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Revolutions are hard on moderates. They usually turn into a struggle between the most intransigent reactionaries and the most radical of the revolutionaries. That seems to be happening in Algeria, and the

*This primarily concerns Muslims. The people mostly in danger in Algeria are Algerians.*

result could feed the paranoia about Islamic fundamentalism already apparent in the United States and Western Europe.

The French are bracing themselves right now for possible terrorist retaliation for the roundup of Algerian fundamentalist activists that has been going on since the weekend. This action fol-

lowed the murder in Algiers of five French nationals connected to the embassy there. They were the latest of 57 foreigners murdered by Algerian fundamentalists during the last 11 months.

The French government is backing Algeria's army-backed dictatorship. American officials, happy to allow France the role of fundamentalism's "Great Satan," are urging the Algerian government to compromise with "moderate" fundamentalists. Algerian and French officials reply that they can't find any.

If the fundamentalists do win in Algeria, not only Algerians will have a problem. The proposition that we are doomed to decades of "war of civilizations," as advanced by the Harvard political scientist, Samuel Huntington and taken up by many others, is making its way into the American as

well as European consciousness in a manner that unpleasantly recalls the 19th century's paranoia about the Yellow Peril.

This ignores two basic points about Islamic fundamentalism today. The first is that it primarily concerns Muslims, not the West. The people mostly in danger in Algeria are Algerians. Intellectuals, editors and journalists, soldiers and policemen, and ordinary people in the street have been murdered in the course of this struggle. The European victims of the affair are an afterthought.

The idea that the West is the target of Islamic fundamentalism incorporates a gross error.

It is true that fundamentalism opposes the West's political influence. But the aim of the fundamentalist movement is to drive the West

and all of its works and pomp out of the Islamic world, so that its totalitarian version of godliness can reign there unimpeded.

No sane fundamentalist wants to conquer a Western country filled with those he considers infidels and pagans.

The attacks on the West by Islamic fundamentalists fall into one of two categories. The first is punishment of the West for alleged crimes against Islam. That is the reason American diplomats were taken hostage in Iran in 1979; the United States had sponsored the Shah's misadventured efforts to Westernize Iran. The United States is also the ally of Israel and supports moderate Muslim governments. That is why New York's World Trade Center was bombed.

The other motive for terrorism has been to win release of Islamic fundamentalists held prisoner in the West (or elsewhere, notably in Kuwait) because of earlier acts of terrorism. Most of the Beirut kidnappings were blackmail for prisoner releases. Blackmail was the motive for the 1986 bomb attacks in Paris.

The next thing to understand about fundamentalism is that in the long run it will fail. The turning point may even have been reached last week. The movement will fail because its attempt to recreate a utopian version of the past simply won't work. History can't be reversed. Algeria has no more chance of recreating a theocratic society than the West has of recreating the integrally religious Christendom of the 13th century.

The turning point conceivably occurred last week with the announcement by one of the Algerian terrorist groups that it intends to kill students and teachers when secondary schools and universities resume this fall. The only schooling it wants to permit is that conducted in strict Islamic religious institutions. This threat was accompanied by the murder of the director of the

Agricultural Institute of the University of Blida, just south of Algiers. It was the latest in more than 15 recent murders of teachers — some carried out inside the classroom itself.

Islamic fundamentalism has made progress because it promises improvement in the lives of ordinary people, after the abject failure of nationalism and "Arab Socialism." Those mostly produced impoverished economies and military government, as in Algeria, or sordid personal dictatorships, as in Iraq, Syria and Libya. The Islamic fundamentalists say that a return to strict religious observance will better people's lives.

But people know that their children have no hope at all if they cannot be educated in the subjects that make the world go around. They know that agricultural research and education is essential to their countries' futures. They understand that their children have to learn engineering, science, accounting, foreign languages and a variety of other practical subjects if they are to have any chance of betterment. Possibly this attack, and this threat, were provocations. More plausible is that they were real, and that the Islamic revolution in Algeria is being taken over by its most extreme elements.

If that happens, the future actually looks brighter. After extremism, the Terror, comes rational reaction and practicality, the Thermidor. It is just possible — admittedly, only possible — that the Algerian crisis approaches the beginning of its end.

— International Herald Tribune.  
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## Bad Medicine Doesn't Bother Some

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — There is a raging epidemic of medical incompetence and malpractice in America, but as the national debate over health care intensifies the most powerful elements of the health care industry are engaged in a cruel and sinister campaign to limit the legal rights of malpractice victims.

Lobbyists for doctors, hospitals, the insurance industry and others claim that they are fighting on behalf of malpractice "reform," but that is not so. True reform would be an effort to prevent malpractice. This so-

*Big-time operators throughout the medical industry are cleaning up. But victims of medical malpractice are not cleaning up.*

called reform effort is geared solely toward preventing victims (or their survivors) from collecting the damages they deserve for the dreadful injuries they have suffered.

The campaign for malpractice reform is astonishing. If you add up all the deaths each year from crime, from motor vehicle accidents and from fires, they will equal the estimated 80,000 people who die in hospitals annually from some form of medical negligence or malpractice.

That is a conservative estimate, and it applies only to hospital foul-ups. It does not take into account those who die at the hands of incompetent health providers in clinics, Medicaid mills, doctors' offices and elsewhere.

Scores of thousands of pa-

tients each year are left paralyzed, brain-damaged, blind or otherwise horribly disabled from malpractice. Most are never adequately compensated.

Yet virtually all the health care reform bills that are growing like weeds in Congress contain provisions that would hinder the ability of malpractice victims to recover damages. The exceptions are the single-prayer bills in both the House and the Senate.

The health care bill that emerged from the Senate Finance Committee was particularly egregious in its approach to malpractice victims. That bill would put a \$250,000 cap on damages that could be awarded for pain and suffering; would limit attorneys' fees for plaintiffs (but not for defendants); and would have required that 75 percent of all punitive damages go to the state, not the plaintiff.

Those are insidious proposals and they are still making the rounds in Congress. Caps on pain and suffering hurt the people most vulnerable to low-quality care — women, the elderly and low-income people.

There is no cap on compensation for lost income, which is a significant measure of protection for wealthy victims of malpractice. But others, without the cushion of wealth, would be limited to the maximum of \$250,000 for even a lifetime of suffering.

Mern Horan, an attorney with Public Citizen, a health advocacy group in Washington, asserted: "What they're saying is that if you don't make a large income we're not concerned about your disfigurement, your paralysis, your inability to bear children or the

fact that you're in extreme pain and living on morphine for the rest of your life."

Medical industry representatives have complained for years that malpractice lawsuits have been a major factor in the surge of health care costs. It is a bogus argument. Doctors, on average, spend 2.9 percent of their gross income on malpractice insurance, just a shade over the 2.3 percent they pay for "professional car upkeep."

Meanwhile, insurance companies are cleaning up. Figures from 1991 showed that malpractice policies earned the companies \$1.4 billion in profits.

Big-time operators throughout the medical industry are cleaning up. Top executives of the leading health care companies often earn millions of dollars annually — in some cases, tens of millions.

But medical malpractice victims are not cleaning up. Only one out of 16 victims gets anything in the way of compensation. Many refuse to sue because they don't want to fight the phalanx of doctors who are sure to come to the aid of the defendant. Some victims of malpractice don't even know they have the right to sue.

Of those who sue and are awarded damages, very few receive payments that are unjustified, according to a study published two years ago in the "Annals of Internal Medicine." Nevertheless, under the umbrella of reform, the assault on malpractice victims continues.

As the consumer advocate Ralph Nader noted: "All these health care bills have some sort of restriction on malpractice victims, and none of them have anything in the way of malpractice prevention, which tells us where the balance of power is."

— The New York Times.

### IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1894: Servia to the Fore

PARIS — Can it be that Serbia is once more about to occupy the attention of the European Powers? King Alexander will attain his nineteenth year on the 14th of this month, and it is said that he means to signalize the occasion by another coup d'Etat. Were it not that the boy King is accustomed to coups d'Etat from his infancy, the statement would be simply amusing. But, all things considered, it is to be feared that the report is well founded.

#### 1919: Gentleman Thief

PARIS — The Paris police has just captured a gentleman burglar. Serge-Henri de Lenz was a frequent traveller on trains de luxe, and a patron of the great hotels. In reality he worked hard in them, stealing trunks and bags and robbing the bedrooms. After

many visits to tango-teas and theatres, detectives found de Lenz removing trunks from a fine limousine "the door of his house." They allowed him to discharge the baggage, but when he started off they arrested him.

#### 1944: Nagasaki Bombed

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] In their first double strike against the vast Pacific holdings of the Japanese, B-29 Superfortresses of the 20th Bomber Command attacked simultaneously today [Aug. 10] industrial targets in the Nagasaki area and enemy oil refineries more than 3,000 miles away. Nagasaki, a city of 250,000 which is one of Japan's principal ship building and repair centers, now joins the steel city of Yawata on the list of key strategic targets which have felt the punishing weight of B-29 bombs.

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OPINION

# Now Keep the Investigation Moving

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration made a hash of its handling of Whitewater. But after last weekend it could be forgiven for thinking that its fate is to face treble damages even for its good deeds.

The administration, albeit belatedly and under pressure, agreed to the appointment of a special counsel to investigate the Whitewater matter. Then, in June, the president signed a renewal of the independent counsel law, an act through which Bill Clinton put sharp limits on his power to affect investigations of his own administration.

Many Republicans hated the independent counsel law, and the act had

him inappropriate for the special counsel's job. But I have no doubt that if the situation were reversed, Mr. Gramm would be the first to condemn the Dellingers and Tribes of the world as biased liberals intent on wrecking Republican administrations — and the firing of the old special counsel as an unconscionable delay in the search for the truth.

No metaphor, of course, is precisely accurate. The Clintonians have a problem in going after Mr. Starr, since he was once an Attorney General. Janet Reno's own short list as an alternative to Mr. Fiske. The independent counsel law is, as the court said, partly about appearances. And Mr. Starr does have a reputation for integrity and decency.

But think of the pressures on Mr. Starr from his conservative allies and friends. It has been argued that the Clintons could be well-served by his appointment. If someone of his background and philosophy clears them of wrongdoing, who will doubt him? The truth is that the truth doesn't matter to the extreme Clinton-bashers for whom Whitewater is and always has been simply a means to wreck the Clinton presidency.

Suppose Mr. Starr says that no, there was no conspiracy behind Vincent Foster's death. Suppose he looks at Mr. Fiske's work carefully and decides that there is no reason to reopen the investigation of the administration's handling of Whitewater. Woe unto poor Ken Starr. The right wing will come down on him with the vengeance it reserves for alleged "nuncos."

It is, of course, true that the Clinton administration's crack damage enhancement team also helped keep this story alive. During the congressional hearings, officials had to contradict their own diaries and each other and, at times, themselves. The administration looked slippery and ineffectual at the same time.

This is an argument for taking a long look before leaping into damage control by asking not simply how things will look in tomorrow's paper but how matters will be judged in a month or a year or a decade. Surely that is one of the central lessons of this week's retrospectives on the 20th anniversary of Richard Nixon's resignation.

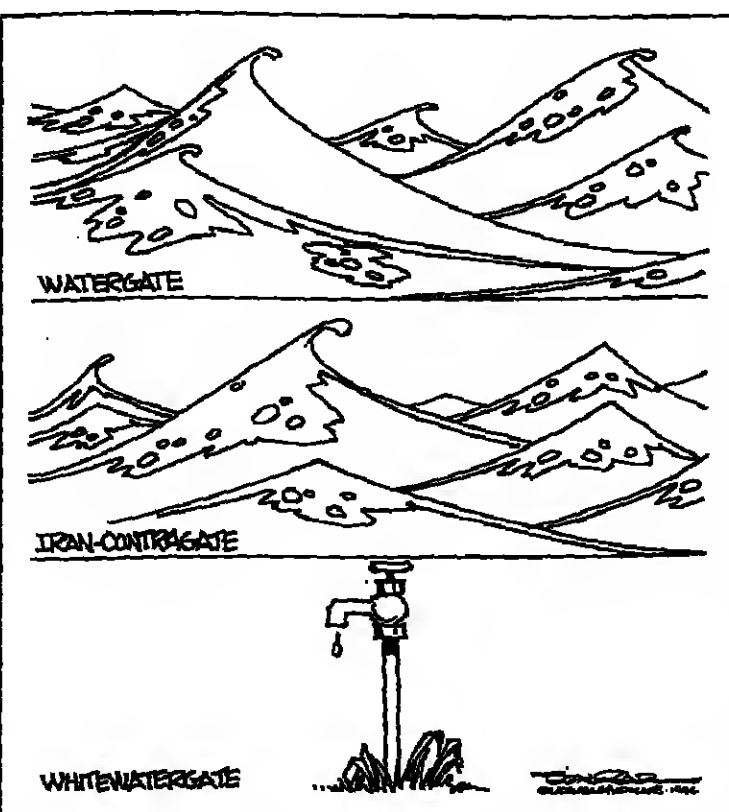
But Whitewater also ought to put the Clinton frenzy in its place. As far as Mr. Fiske's investigators can tell, Mr. Clinton's men and women did not try to stop investigations or court actions, let alone pay hush money or run dollars through Mexican bank accounts or manipulate the CIA or use the power of

government against their opposition. The events of Whitewater occurred far away from Washington long before Mr. Clinton became president. Much, perhaps most, of what we now know about it was already known thanks to investigative reporters' work before the 1992 election.

Unless investigators find evidence of a real crime, the matter should be put to rest — and the Clintons should help by making as much information public as fast as they legally can.

Dragging out Whitewater endlessly will make Clinton-haters, extreme partisans and right-wing ideologues very happy. Mr. Starr will be the toast of conservative circles if he lets this run on through, say, 1996. Conservatives will call it their revenge for Iran-contra. What will take real courage is for Mr. Starr to stare down the ideologues and keep the investigation moving — knowing that efficiency will bring only vilification from many of those who once sang his praises.

The Washington Post.



# Watching Her in the Mirrors As if Support Were Required

By William Derge

GAITHERSBURG, Maryland — I dawdle in the parking lot, rifling through my briefcase for something I can hold on to: a book, a magazine, a note pad. This, I know, like a child's need for a blanket or stuffed animal, I have never really lost that magical connection between the tensing of the hand muscles around a familiar object and its power to ward off evil. But what "evil" do I face inside? A group of mothers who hover in the narrow hallway that leads into the dance studio.

Some of them knit, some of them nurse babies. And all of them talk. They talk mostly about their children.

## MEANWHILE

But they also talk about health and money and sometimes politics. And once I listened to a couple of them bad-mouthing teachers. I didn't tell them I was a teacher.

There is a single bench in the hallway, and the women take turns using it, but I have never been able to divine the system they use to determine who sits on the bench when. It wouldn't matter to me anyway. I stand throughout the entire class, near the door — my need for a quick means of escape almost as great as my need for something to hold on to. There is one other father in the group, but he seems comfortable among the mothers. I am envious of his ease. He is a man of the '90s. I am just shy.

The thing I hold on to today is a book of Rilke's poems. How much of it I will read is determined by very precise rules set down by my daughter, Frances, over the past three years of ballet classes. For example: If she is dancing within the opening made by the door so that she can see me as well as I see her, then I am not permitted to do anything but watch her. This is only fair, my whole purpose in being here, after all, is to offer support.

But if my view of her is by way of the mirrors that circle the studio, then I can engage in other activities if I choose. That usually means reading. Some of the mothers copy down the dance steps their daughters are learning. I suppose it is so they can practice at home. But since I haven't seen anyone perform any better than Frances as a result of their mothers having done so, I've concluded that it's probably a wasted effort or an overblown need to be in control.

Not that there is any doubt who is in control here. "Miss Linda," as the girls refer to her with a respect bordering on adoration, runs a tight ship.

I once saw her escort a girl, who could not have been older than 6, off the dance floor, telling her that it would probably be better for everybody if she didn't come back. I never found out what the girl had done. In any case, we never saw her again.

When you understand what Miss Linda has to accomplish, you can see why she wields such power. I don't mean to say that children don't possess natural grace. Being a father of three, I see it every day. One of our favorite things to do at home is to put on music and engage in sustained free movement. (For some reason, we avoid the word "dance.") The only rule is that you try not to break anything or step on the cats. The way children can pick up the rhythm and ride it is miraculous to me. I think — sadly — it is one of the first things to fall away on the dubious road to maturity. Certainly, it was with me.

But ballet isn't "free movement," and although it is grace supreme, it is grace achieved unnaturally. Hence the stern yet gentle discipline of Miss Linda. It isn't outside of her methodology to grab a girl's leg in her hands and mold it into position. The girls seem willing ely to her attempts to sculpt them.

The recital is very long, and to leave before it is over, especially to leave immediately after your daughter performs, is like asking for ketchup in a five-star restaurant. But I don't object to such rituals; ballet recitals for most of these girls will be the only time in their lives, save their weddings, when they partake in a fairy tale existence. If it falls to us parents to provide the footmen and chambermaids for the princesses, then so be it; it is, after all, the only time for most of us, as well.

So it is not just what I can give my daughter. It is also what I can get out of it. In the mirrored walls of the dance studio, we watch our children become the works of art we have known since conception that they were, but which the intrusions of the outside world so often veil.

Out of the corner of one eye, I watch the image of my daughter reflected from one mirror to another. I open my Rilke and read:

But to us, existence is still enchanted... A playing of pure forces that no one touches who does not kneel and marvel.

The writer, a poet, teaches English as a second language at Gaithersburg High School. He contributed this essay to The Washington Post.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Offenses at Buchenwald

In "An Overreaction at Buchenwald? Bonn Officials in Quandary" (IHT, Aug. 3) the reporter states that German officials, foreign diplomats and the news media face a question of whether a "minor act of vandalism" should be magnified into an international incident.

The report tells us that on July 23, 22 neo-Nazi skinheads traveling in a chartered bus arrived at Buchenwald, the site of a Nazi death camp, and proceeded to shout "Sieg Heil," give the Hitlerian stiff-armed salute, break "a couple" of windows, overturn a display from the concentration camp and threaten to set a supervisor on fire.

No detailed knowledge of the law is necessary for readers to conclude that the suggestion that this episode was a minor act of vandalism is misguided. Nevertheless, a list of possible criminal charges to which the described behavior could give rise might be illuminating: aggravated criminal trespass (Article 124, German Penal Code), breach of the peace (Article 125), two separate violations of the provision forbidding the use of symbols of unconstitutional organizations (Article 86a), two separate violations of causing damage to property in which the public has a special interest (Article 304), threatening conduct (Article 241), disturbing the peace by threatening to commit crime (Article 126).

Under German law these crimes are all misdemeanors, but four of them are punishable by up to three years' incarceration.

While concern for the proper international response to minor acts of vandalism is legitimate, the choice of example in this instance is not. We are told that after the Buchenwald riot, the Bonn government "voiced regret and shame." Is that an overreaction?

E. SILVERMAN,  
Freiburg, Germany.

### 'Lifetime Employment'

Regarding "SAS's Japan Test Case" (Business/Finance, June 18) by Steven Brull:

The article refers to the excess costs of "lifetime employment" in Japan, as if someone had calculated what the economic costs would be in the short, mid- and long terms if all "redundant workers" were suddenly removed from corporate payrolls. Even if such a study were possible, related social costs are far more difficult to ascertain.

"Experts" advocating the end of lifetime employment do so because there are many unproductive workers being carried during the current recession. Employment cost savings are calculated statistically as the difference between total payroll, including these workers, and total payroll with these workers removed.

But without the security of lifetime employment, the remnant after a purge would in fact cost significantly more per worker. The payroll costs of star performers will increase dramatically in a competitive employment market, especially considering the impact of an extremely progressive income tax system.

Data show that foreign employers pay much more than their Japanese counterparts for the same employee. The differential is attributed to the perceived difference in employment security. SAS's recent decision is going to cost the foreign corporate community plenty.

Star performers in Japan, of whom there are many, are severely underpaid compared with fellow workers in Japan and abroad. A large company that practices lifetime employment can keep hordes of competent young men and women chasing the elusive carrots of position and power instead of paying them wages commensurate with their contributions to output.

I think that corporate Japan is desperately trying to hang onto lifetime employment because it serves it well, not because of any higher moral sense or "Japanese social contract." The short-term risk of preserving unproductive jobs is well worth the long-term savings from a totally committed work force.

LESLIE JOHN LOHMANN,  
Tokyo.

## CROSSWORD

<p><b>ACROSS</b></p> <p>1 Chew the fat</p> <p>4 Feature of Doyle's "The Adventure of the Dying Men"</p> <p>6 Falsely card in fare</p> <p>12 Fraternal one</p> <p>13 Flag in NW Greece</p> <p>15 Don Juan's mother</p>	<p>16 Mr. Potato Head accessory</p> <p>17 Power</p> <p>19 Lab tube</p> <p>21 Busy</p> <p>23 Lobster claw</p> <p>24 Kind of acid</p> <p>25 Poser</p> <p>30 Golden statuette</p> <p>31 Jeune</p> <p>32 Hamburg?</p> <p>33 Drink of old</p> <p>34 Irrate a hen?</p>	<p>26 Farm baby</p> <p>28 Prince Valiant's son</p> <p>40 Approach</p> <p>41 Physics particle</p> <p>42 Poser</p> <p>43 Wooden shoe</p> <p>44 Louis XVI's wife</p> <p>45 Alcock's warnings</p> <p>46 Angry</p> <p>47 Ben Carson of "Ecstasy"</p> <p>48 Soprano Miffo</p> <p>49 Reduces</p> <p>51 State-outraging tool</p> <p>52 Spotted</p> <p>53 Boris Godunov, e.g.</p> <p>54 TV Tarzan</p>	<p>43 Counterpane</p> <p>46 River in an old spout</p> <p>47 Football coach</p> <p>48 Pop</p> <p>49 Post Matthew</p> <p>45 "Helmknight" of 18</p> <p>46 Solo</p> <p>47 European capital</p> <p>48 Save, with "away"</p> <p>49 Zulu (South African region)</p>	<p>28 Stupely</p> <p>33 Caspian feeder</p> <p>34 Folklore figure</p> <p>36 Veto</p>
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**Solution to Puzzle of August 10**

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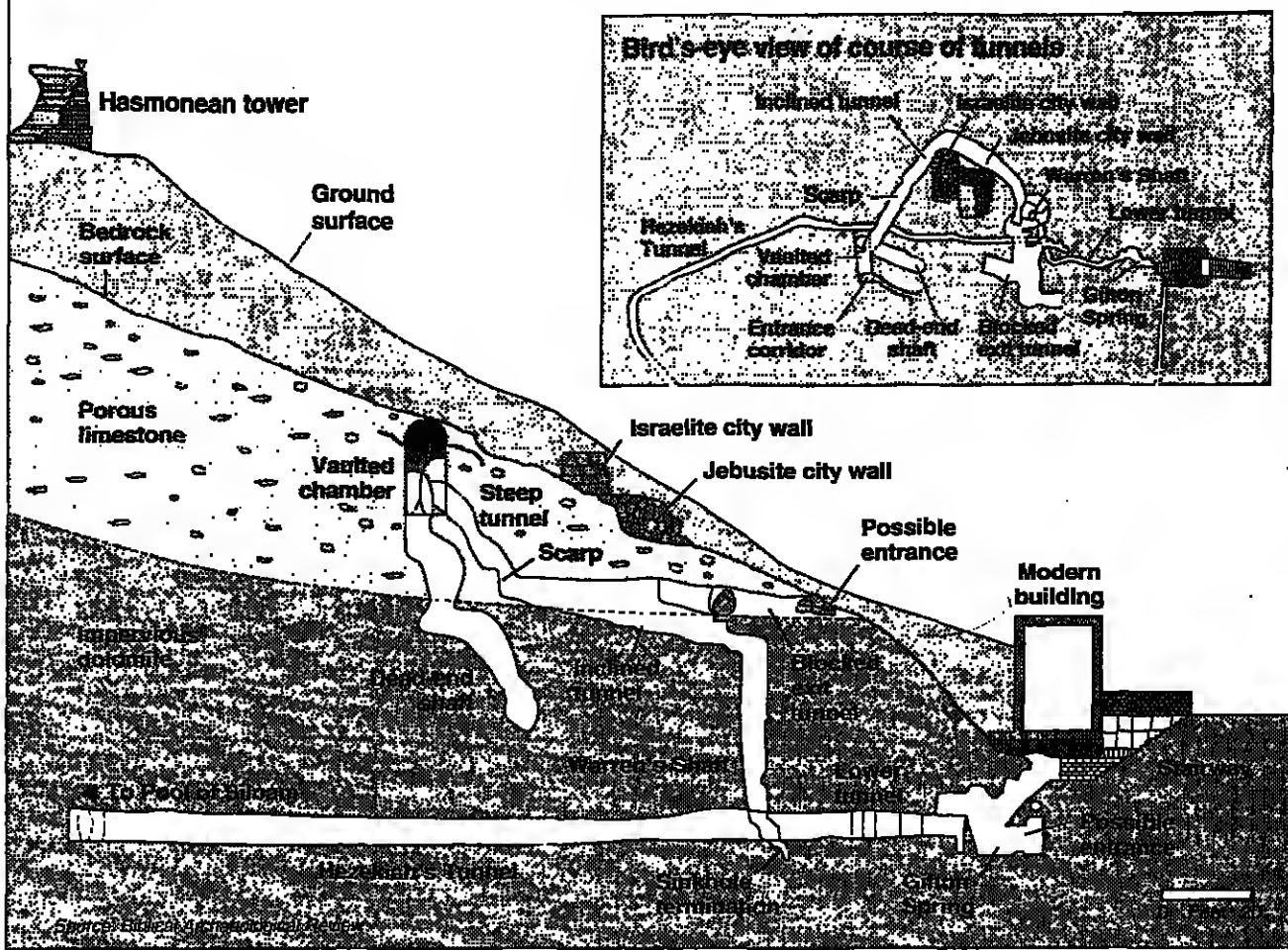
Financial news and analysis from the IHT



## HEALTH / SCIENCE

## First an Invasion Route, Then a Lifeline to Ancient Jerusalem

Geologists have found that the rock underlying Jerusalem is permeated by meandering natural water-carved fissures. Some may have been used as an invasion route. Some were later extended and connected to assure a water supply in time of siege.



## Geology Unravels Biblical Puzzle

By John Noble Wilford  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Under the oldest part of Jerusalem, the area called the City of David, a maze of tunnels and shafts runs through the rock and deep into biblical history.

In ancient times, the people inside the city walls depended on this system to deliver water from the ever-flowing Gihon Spring outside, thus ensuring a dependable water supply in both war and peace.

But nearly everything else about the old underground waterworks, especially its recorded role in two pivotal events in the history of ancient Israel, has left scholars shaking their heads in puzzlement.

Archaeologists and biblical scholars have long wondered if it was these subterranean passages that enabled King David to capture Jerusalem 3,000 years ago.

Biblical accounts suggest that David's general, Joab, surprised the Jebusites, or Canaanites, by sneaking in through a hidden passage. But did any of these tunnels exist then? Were the Canaanites or anyone else then capable of such excavations?

Engineers have long noted that whoever built these passages seemed to go about the task in the most curious way, with no logic in the choice of some routes, slopes and dimensions of the tunnels and many ostensible mistakes in design.

Take Hezekiah's Tunnel. According to the Bible, King Hezekiah, expecting an attack and possibly a long siege by the Assyrians in the eighth century B. C., had a tunnel built to bring water from the spring to an open reservoir within the walled city, which extends south of the Temple Mount.

The siege occurred in 701 B. C., but failed, presumably in no small part because of the tunnel and its secure water supply. But why did the tunnel wind for 1,748 feet (533 meters), when a straight line of 1,050 feet would have been sufficient and easier to build?

Previous explanations had been based

on the assumption that the tunnels were entirely man-made. Scholars should have consulted a geologist sooner.

A comprehensive geological study of underground Jerusalem has recently shown that the channels and shafts were formed by natural forces tens of thousands of years ago. That means there may have been an underground passage through which Job infiltrated the Canaanite city. And Hezekiah's Tunnel is winding and irregular because the builders simply modified a natural fissure.

Dr. Dan Gill, a senior geologist with the Geological Survey of Israel, first reported the discovery three years ago in the journal Science. Underlying the City of David, he found, is a well-developed karst system, a geological term for the irregular sink, caverns and channels caused by ground water seeping through underground rock, mainly limestone and dolomite.

In the current issue of Biblical Archaeology Review, Dr. Gill has described the findings in more detail and discussed their implications for archaeological research and biblical history. The geology, he said, provides "a simple, consistent and unified solution" to "most of the puzzles that have bedeviled student researchers."

The extent and peculiarities of the underground water system were discovered and exploited in the 19th century. The passages were all connected to Gihon Spring, the Old City's sole source of fresh water and the reason that a city came to be built there. Modern Jerusalem's water supply is piped in from Lake Tiberias.

From Gihon Spring, which is in a cave, there runs a short, irregular tunnel leading to a vertical shaft that goes straight up 37 feet. This is called Warren's Shaft, after the British engineer Charles Warren, who explored it in 1867.

So, one standing on a rock platform at the top of the shaft could drop a bucket on a rope and draw up the cool water. A gently sloping tunnel, and then a steeper one, connect the platform with an entryway at the surface. Though the spring is a

little outside the wall, the entryway to Warren's Shaft is safely inside.

Another important component, Hezekiah's Tunnel, was rediscovered in 1837 by Edward Robinson, an American Orientalist. The tunnel, drawing on the same spring, runs from the base of Warren's Shaft until it debouches in an open reservoir known as the Pool of Siloam.

An inscription on the tunnel wall, written in ancient Hebrew script, tells how two teams digging from opposite ends managed to meet in the middle. That was an achievement that scholars found virtually inexplicable because of the tunnel's winding route, but the new findings show that the workers were actually following and widening the route of existing passages.

Systematic explorations were not renewed until 1978, when the late Dr. Yigal Shiloah, an Israeli archaeologist, began research on the City of David. Dr. Gill, the project's chief geologist, re-examined the waterworks and in 1980 began to recognize a case of function following form.

**B**ENEATH the City of David, he found, lie two layers of rock, highly porous limestone on top of more impervious dolomite. Warren's Shaft is a natural sinkhole that developed along a joint in the limestone. Its bottom narrows into a funnel-like shape, typical of a karst sinkhole, and carbon dating of the calcium crust on its walls indicates an age of more than 40,000 years.

"This provides unequivocal evidence that the shaft could not have been dug by man," Dr. Gill wrote.

Although dolomite is more solid than limestone, cracks do occur under seismic stresses or at boundaries where different layers meet, and over time the erosion of water seeping along the fissures can leave substantial horizontal passages, Dr. Gill said. This could explain most of the anomalies in Hezekiah's Tunnel, especially its serpentine route and the varying height.

might also contain tiny silicone fragments.

The plasma from three women who had had implants for more than 10 years killed all the cancer cells in 10 days, Dr. Garrido said, but the plasma from the other women did not. The other two women with implants had had them less than six years and showed no signs of leakage.

It is possible that small silicone fragments might be converted by the body into compounds that kill cancer cells, Dr. Garrido said. Or women with implants might have permanently activated immune systems — ever trying to rid the body of foreign matter — making those immune systems better at fighting cancer cells.

Dr. Garrido said silicone might have good and bad effects. It might protect some women against breast cancer, but it also might increase the chance of developing a crippling immune disorder.

In complaints against implant manufacturers, thousands of women with implants have argued that they have suffered such disorders.

## Ancient Mound Is Clue to the Sea

By William J. Broad  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — An uncommon assault on the mysterious depths of the sea is getting under way as ships, manned submarines and unmanned robots probe an eerie mound in Atlantic waters more than 2 miles deep.

A mass of sulfurous ores the size of the Houston Astrodome, the mound was formed in the last 20,000 to 50,000 years by a kind of hidden volcanic action.

The mound continues to grow as its towering chimneys emit thick black smoke and extraordinarily hot water measuring up to 685 degrees Fahrenheit, hot enough to melt tin or lead. Millions of sea anemones and shrimp live atop the mound, contradicting the old view of the ocean floor as a biological desert.

A ship is soon to send a drill deep into the heart of the blistering-hot mass, searching for its innermost secrets.

The goal is to better grasp the workings of deep volcanic vents like this one, which first came to light 17 years ago. It turned out that their strange fauna lived not on sunlight, as most life ultimately does, but on microbes that ate malodorous compounds emitted by the hot vents, in particular hydrogen sulfide.

More generally, the work should help reveal some of the far-reaching effects of the deep vents: how they produce rich metallic ores (including gold), how Earth's fiery interior heats the oceans and atmosphere (affecting climate) and how far down microbes in the hot ocean crust live (possibly comprising a previously undiscovered realm). It might also shed light on how life itself got started.

But fundamentals come first. "We don't know even basic information, like why the mound is located where it is," said Dr. Richard V. Von Herzen, a senior scientist at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, which is helping to coordinate the research.

The mound, 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers) east of Miami on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, is the biggest and deepest of the bot-vent fields known to dot the submerged chains of mountains that meander 46,000 miles through the global deep like seams on a baseball.

A team of American, Japanese and European researchers embarked on a pioneering investigation of the mound in June and will complete its work next year. At the mo-

ment, a Japanese submersible is wiring the mound with cameras and sensors.

The climax of the work is to occur in October and November when the Resolution, the flagship of the international ocean-drilling program, lowers a long pipe through the Atlantic to drill into the mound for a distance of up to three-tenths of a mile.

Never before has a ship drilled into a deep, hot volcanic vent, and the prospect has put scientists in a state of high anticipation. "Every inch will be exciting," said Dr. Peter A. Rona, a marine geologist at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey, who led the team that discovered the mound in 1985. "It's an ideal natural lab because you have one coherent feature, one system, that's large enough to accommodate multiple observations."

The deep was once thought of as geologically dead and having only a thin population of bizarre fish, mainly scavengers living off a drizzle of detritus from above. "I turned out, however, that the abyss is alive with volcanic fissures that form the ocean crust, circulate huge masses of sea water and feed unusual forms of life adapted to volcanic heat and chemistry."

The oases of the deep are believed to form as sea water seeps down tiny cracks around the volcanic fissures, encounters molten rock and is heated to temperatures as high as 750 degrees Fahrenheit. The mineral-rich water wells up at seabed springs, which swarm with microbes and

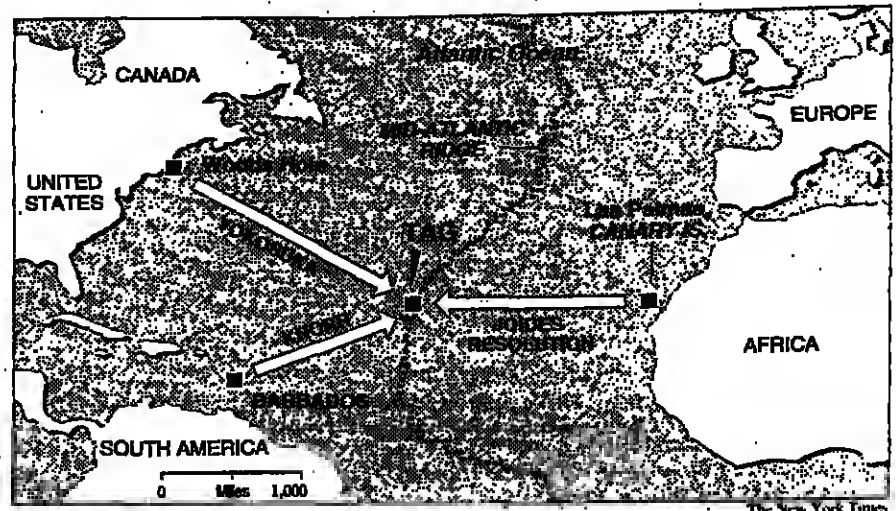
other life. The first vent and its community of odd animals was discovered in 1977 off the Galapagos Islands. The otherworldly fauna included giant clams and fields of tube worms.

The big Atlantic mound was named after an earlier geological survey of the area, the Trans-Atlantic Geotraverse, or TAG. Subsequent expeditions found the TAG mound to be very large, part of the largest of the known deep-sea vent fields. It appeared to be made mainly of iron, copper and zinc sulfides, and its surface was clearly aswarm with millions of crabs and blind shrimp.

In 1990, oceanographers asked for TAG to be drilled by the Joint Oceanographic Institutions for Deep Earth Sampling, or Joides, an international consortium of universities, ocean institutions and government agencies. The goal was to reveal for the first time the inner workings of such volcanic vents.

After years of preparation, work got under way in June, when the Woods Hole ship Knorr made a detailed survey of the Atlantic mound, lowering long cables laden with robotic sensors, cameras and lighting equipment. The goal was to create high-resolution maps of the deep terrain, which is normally concealed in inky darkness.

The second phase began when the Japanese ship Yokosuka left Woods Hole in late July for the site carrying the Shinkai 6500, the world's deepest-diving submersible. It is now wiring the mound with sensor packages.



## Breaking a Schizophrenia Cycle

By Daniel Goleman  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — She was 31, the mother of two young children, when she began to hear voices telling her that she was on a "holy mission" and had to sacrifice her children by killing them. The voices stopped only after she was hospitalized for schizophrenia and given anti-psychotic medication.

But after she returned home, she stopped taking her medication, saying she no longer felt sick. The delusions and voices soon returned, and she was readmitted to the hospital.

"The third time this happened, we convinced her to take an injectable form of the medication," said Dr. Peter Weiden, the woman's psychiatrist. "Now she's been well for a year and a half after leaving the hospital."

Dr. Weiden, chief of the Schizophrenic Disorders Unit at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital in Manhattan, is at the vanguard of a movement that is reviving an old idea: giving schizophrenic patients their medication in the form of injections that last 30 days, instead of relying on the patients to take daily pills.

Injectable medications for schizophrenia, psychiatrists say, could sharply reduce the number of patients who fail to take medication and have acute psychot-

ic episodes, ending up homeless or in what is called the "revolving door syndrome" of repeated hospital admissions.

The medications, called neuroleptics, have been standard treatments for schizophrenia for decades. Thorazine and Haldol are two of the better known in the group. Haldol comes in an injectable form, but Thorazine does not.

"You're going to reduce the number of relapses if you use injectable neuroleptics," said Dr. Richard Jed Wyatt, chief of the neuropsychiatry branch at the National Institute of Mental Health. "You know the patient has gotten his medication," he said. "You don't have to worry."

Advocates for people with schizophrenia also support the use of the injectable, or what physicians call depot, neuroleptics. Laurie Flynn, executive director of the National Alliance for the Mentally III, called their use a good idea for people who have trouble taking their medicine. "It gets them off the downward spiral of relapse and readmission," she said.

More than a million people with schizophrenia are treated as outpatients in the United States each year, according to the National Institute of Mental Health. People with chronic schizophrenia are typically on medications for years at a time.

But about half of those patients have relapses each year, according to a report

Dr. Weiden gave at the May meeting of the American Psychiatric Association.

While some patients have relapses because their medication is not effective, most relapses occur when patients no longer take their daily pills.

"About half of people with schizophrenia stop taking their medication each year, and three-quarters by the end of two years," Dr. Weiden said. He added that the failure to take medication is "a main reason why a third of patients released from hospitals never show up for their first appointment."

With injectable medication, Dr. Weiden said, "we stand a much better chance of seeing the patient functioning two weeks later at their first outpatient clinic visit, rather than on the street or in the hospital emergency room during an episode of acute schizophrenic relapse."

Injectable neuroleptics were introduced in the United States about 20 years ago but were poorly received. Dr. Weiden said errors were made in the doses, which were set too high. "Now that doses have been lowered, we find no more side effects than with the oral version."

The side effects of neuroleptics can include a feeling of lethargy and restlessness, and, over many years, tardive dyskinesia, in which muscles involuntarily wriggle and writhe. The side effects are a major reason patients stop taking the neuroleptics.

## IN BRIEF

## FDA Approves AZT For Pregnant Women

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. government will allow pregnant women with the AIDS virus to take the drug AZT to prevent spread of the disease to their babies.

Burroughs Wellcome Co., maker of the drug marketed under the name Retrovir, announced the Food and Drug Administration's decision. It calls for women infected with HIV to receive capsules of Retrovir during pregnancy and intravenous injections of the drug during labor. The newborns would get Retrovir syrup.

Federally funded trials of

AZT found that pregnant women who used the drug after the 14th week of gestation reduced HIV transmission to their babies by two-thirds.

## Meteor Shower Due From Comet's Debris

BOSTON (AP) — Miss the comet crash on Jupiter? There's another show coming, and it shouldn't even require a telescope, at least on the West Coast of North America.

The Perseid meteor shower is due to peak sometime after midnight Thursday. Clouds permitting, it will be seen best over North America. The show-

er occurs every August as Earth passes through chunks of debris left by the disintegrating Comet Swift-Tuttle.

The peak should last two or three hours and be at its most intense around 5 A. M. Eastern daylight time.

## Yellowstone Park Recovers Quickly

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee (AP) — Yellowstone National Park has made a swift recovery from the devastating fires of 1988, according to the most detailed study yet on the aftermath. The fires, which blackened

about 36 percent of the park, raised concerns about permanent damage. Now, however, wildflowers, lodgepole pines and aspen seedlings are flourishing on the fire-scarred soil, suggesting that the park's recovery is well under way.

"The whole Yellowstone system responded very rapidly," said William Romme of Fort Lewis College in Durango, Colorado, at the annual meeting of the Ecological Society of America and the American Institute of Biological Sciences. "Even in areas where all the plant cover was burned off, within a couple of years there was fairly good plant cover."

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Angola +244	0-800-99-0001	Bahrain +965	006-3311-10	Belgium +32	1-800-877-8000	Jordan +962	000-12
Argentina +54	001-800-777-1111	Brunei +65	1-800-881-877	Bolivia +591	1-800-877-8000	Kuwait +965	000-12
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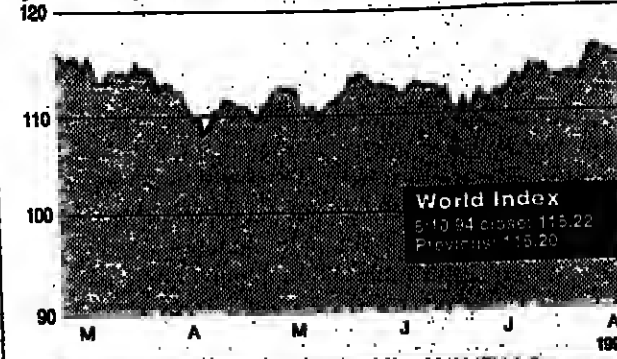
# BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Thursday, August 11, 1994

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## THE TRIB INDEX: 115.22

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



World Index  
115.22  
Close: 115.22 Prev: 117.04

Asia-Pacific  
Approx. weighting: 32%  
Close: 132.04 Prev: 131.69

Europe  
Approx. weighting: 37%  
Close: 116.58 Prev: 117.04

North America  
Approx. weighting: 26%  
Close: 94.20 Prev: 93.96

Latin America  
Approx. weighting: 5%  
Close: 132.44 Prev: 133.15

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major financial centers. The index is composed of the 280 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the top 100 issues are listed.

Industrial Sectors

Sector	Value	% Change
Energy	113.14	+0.04
Utilities	125.48	+0.18
Finance	117.28	+0.03
Services	120.79	+0.08

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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## Nokia Phones Its Way to Success

By Erik Ipsen  
International Herald Tribune

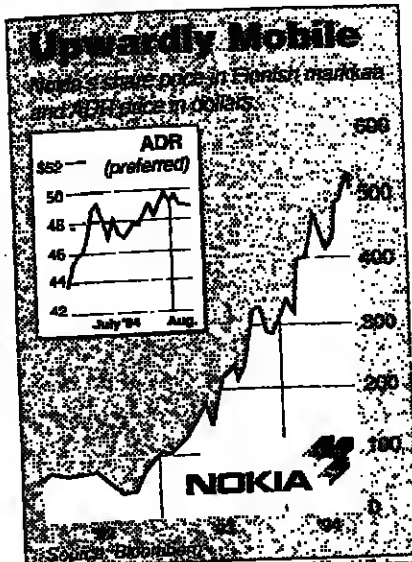
The phones are humming in Helsinki. At the world headquarters there of Nokia AB, the bicycle-tires-to-digital-phones company, the telecommunications side of the business recently bounded past all other divisions to become its No. 1 money-spinner.

Powered by annual growth rates of 40 percent and more, the phones side of Nokia has fulfilled its managers' dream of transforming the company from an obscure Finnish conglomerate into a world-beating telecommunications company.

Since the beginning of the year, Nokia's telecommunications units have won contracts including a \$170 million mobile-phone job for AT&T Corp. in America and entire cellular phone systems in Beijing and St. Petersburg.

Nokia also announced in January a major leap onto the information superhighway with an initiative to develop intelligent network systems with the computer maker Hewlett-Packard Co.

By the way, that kind of performance, Nokia last month became the first Finnish company ever listed on the New York Stock Exchange. It came as part of a 2.5 billion Finnish markkaa (\$480 million)



international preferred stock offer, the largest ever for a Finnish company.

Since they were initially offered on July 1 at \$40.375, Nokia's American depositary shares have risen almost 20 percent. The issue ended trading at \$47.875 on the New York Stock Exchange on

Wednesday. During the same period, the company's common stock has risen 16 percent, to 495 markkaa, on the Helsinki market.

"As recently as a year ago, Nokia was seen as a niche success story selling mobile phones, but not now," said Evan Miller, an analyst with Lehman Brothers in London. "They had a lot to prove, and they have done it."

Life has not always been so good for Nokia. Only three years ago its prospects looked bleak enough for the company's external directors to force major management changes.

Dragged into the red by its ailing consumer-electronics arm and by the disappearance of its most important market, the Soviet Union, Nokia's board turned to a young group of executives whose average age is 43.

The new group saw that developing Nokia's telecommunications business would be the key to success. Little more than a decade ago Scandinavia was the first region in the world to adopt a common standard for mobile telephones, and Nokia was quick to take up the challenge by producing handsets and base stations.

Today, mobile phone companies

See NOKIA, Page 11

## Malaysia Looks Beyond Japan for Car Technology

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia, disillusioned at Japan's reluctance to transfer motor-vehicle technology and concerned at the rising cost of Japanese component imports, is looking to Western suppliers to help develop its car industry.

European companies, whose products have become increasingly competitive with Japanese goods with the sharp rise in the value of the yen, are likely to be major beneficiaries of the new Malaysian policy, officials and analysts say.

Sponsoring traditional Japanese suppliers, Perusahan Otomobil Nasional Bhd., Malaysia's main carmaker, said recently that it planned to buy car parts from European and American firms offering lower prices.

Although majority held by Malaysian government-controlled entities, the company is 17 percent owned by Japan's Mitsubishi group and continues to rely heavily on Japanese technology and parts. It was established in 1983.

Officials said the company had already started negotiations with PSA Peugeot Citroën SA in France, Daimler-Benz AG in Germany and General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co. in the United States.

Perusahan Otomobil Nasional was formed in 1983, and its Proton cars now hold nearly 74 percent of the Malaysian passenger vehicle market.

The company plans to start exporting the Proton to the rest of Europe after strong sales in Britain in the past couple of years, but it is worried at the same time that a rapid rise in the costs of Japanese components over the past year may reduce the appeal of the car as a value-for-money buy.

Last month in Paris, USPD Bhd., a newly incorporated Malaysian company, signed a memorandum of understanding with the French company to make cars in Malaysia.

"Citroën appears to be more willing than Mitsubishi to transfer technology to Malaysia, particularly the engine and

transmission systems," an analyst said Wednesday.

USPD is a joint venture between Perusahan Otomobil Nasional and Diversified Resources Bhd., which assembles a Proton sports model and acts as Citroën's assembler and distributor in Malaysia.

Mahathir bin Mohamad, the Malaysian prime minister, and his French counterpart, Edouard Balladur, were present at the signing.

Mr. Mahathir said that although Malaysia wanted to retain its relationship with Mitsubishi through the Proton program, "we also want to learn from the French, for instance in design, sophistication and so on. We don't want to remain bound to one source."

The development of a national car industry is a key part of his government's plan to make Malaysia a fully industrialized country by 2020.

In March, Mr. Mahathir singled out Mitsubishi's reluctance to allow Malaysians to produce the engine and transmission parts for the Proton by them-

## Regulators Seek New System to Rate Derivatives

By Lawrence Malkin  
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — International

bank regulators are moving toward a new form of disclosure by dealers in derivatives that would use banks' and securities firms' own assessments of their positions to let other investors judge how risky it is to do business with them.

Some officials said a decision on a way to measure the risks involved with derivatives could come as early as next month at the Bank for International Settlements in Basel.

Just as in ordinary banking, too much business with too many low-rated counterparties, or serious mismatches of long-term and short-term credit risks, could be a danger signal in derivatives trading. The problem is that because of their

nature, derivatives deals are not carried on the balance sheets of banks and securities houses. As a result, there is no agreed accounting method of comparing one with another to determine the level of risk. Working out a system could take years.

Because derivatives deals involve a variety of positions in various markets, often used to hedge exposure to other risks, there is a danger that a few defaults could start a chain reaction that would cripple the world financial system.

Derivatives are complex transactions derived — hence their name — from movements of such things as interest rates, currencies and commodities prices and designed to hedge against possible losses when prices move unexpectedly. When used by some companies and operators as bets with borrowed money, they have led to losses in the hundreds of millions when prices turn, as happened this spring with Procter & Gamble Co. on an interest rate swap and Metallgesellschaft AG with oil futures.

Bankers and their representatives have been working with the bank staff and the allied Basel Committee on Banking Supervision on how information might be published, perhaps as often as every month, to give the market values of their derivative holdings and the credit standing of their partners.

"Everybody has that in his computer," said a London swap dealer. "The problem is to present it so that you don't give away proprietary information."

One official said the disclosure would be related to how each firm conducts its own business and rates its own risk. "We have to compare banks with themselves," he said. "We can't use a general measure because there is no one."

Instead of comparing one bank or securities house with another, potential customers or traders would compare the latest report by any principal in a derivatives deal with a string of its own previous reports and judge for itself whether it had moved into risky territory or was still sound enough to do business.

"You can't boil it down to single numbers or an index. It has to be a matrix of exposures," said Neal Soss, who runs a hedge fund for Gilman Securities.

If rumors started that a firm was overexposed, it could also present its report in its own defense. How often these reports would be issued — weekly, monthly, or quarterly — is still a matter for discussion, but one official said regulators and dealers wanted to have something in place by the end of the year.

■ **Caterpillar Unit's Loss**  
Caterpillar Financial Services Corp. lost \$13.2 million in the first six months of 1994 in the derivatives market, Bloomberg Business News reported from Nashville, Tennessee.

The company, a unit of Caterpillar Inc., a maker of construction machinery, lost because it sold derivatives called interest-rate caps and "swaptions" that would force Caterpillar to make payments if interest rates rose.

"We are writing on more of these kinds of contracts," said Len Kuehan, director of investor relations.

## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

### Akzo Nobel Matures Quickly

By Ferdinand Protzman  
New York Times Service

ARNHEM, Netherlands — Akzo Nobel NV assumed its corporate form just six months ago, but the merger of Akzo of the Netherlands and Nobel Industries of Sweden — combined with cost-cutting and restructuring — has transformed a bureaucratic, expensive organization into a lean, profit-oriented company.

As a result, Akzo Nobel is expected to pose tougher competition for U.S. and Imperial Chemical Industries PLC. This seems particularly true in the scramble to build market share in Asia.

When Akzo and Nobel merged, it created the world's No. 9 chemical group with annual sales of \$11.7 billion, 73,400 employees and operations in more than 50 nations.

Up until now, company activities have been focused on the European and U.S. markets. Its main product areas are chemicals, coatings, fibers and pharmaceuticals, and it is the biggest producer of salt in the world, the largest supplier of decorative paint in Europe and a leading maker of car refinishes.

Senior managers say the merger has achieved its objective of focusing on leading businesses where the company has a leading position, improving productivity and reaching the commercial and financial critical mass needed to compete worldwide.

The merger represents the culmination of a significant restructuring at Akzo, which accounts for nearly 75 percent of combined sales.

Over the last few years, the company reorganized international operations, centralized

top management at its headquarters here, cut its work force, streamlined research and development and reduced fiber goods in its product mix. Profit margins in the synthetic fiber business have been under pressure for years because of a glut of products and fierce competition.

Interim earnings released last week showed that Akzo Nobel's net income in the second quarter climbed 48 percent before the changes, to \$204.5 million, compared with the similar period of 1993. Sales rose 5 percent to \$3.1 billion.

Syb Bergsma, Akzo Nobel's executive vice president for finance, attributed the impressive gains in part to the economic recovery in Europe and continuing U.S. growth. "We expect that in the second half of 1994, the results of Akzo Nobel will be superior to those in the same period last year," he said.

Industry experts have been enthusiastic. "Integration has gone very well," said Peter Bergsma, an analyst at Kempen & Co. in Amsterdam. "There really was not much overlap between the two companies."

Mr. Bergsma said one objective is to become less dependent on Europe and the United States. To remedy that, the company plans capital investments of nearly \$1 billion.

Engene F. Wilcauskas, president of Akzo Nobel America in Chicago, said the company did particularly well with an oil contract that it introduced in the United States late last year under the brand name of Desogen. Elsewhere, it is sold as Marvelon.

Akzo Nobel would not provide sales figures for Desogen, but the North American division's sales rose to \$2.5 billion in 1993, from \$2.1 billion the previous year.

## For Former Soviet States, Money in Chaos

### Georgia Free-Fall, Dniester and Russian Do-It-Yourself

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TBILISI, Georgia — Georgia's coupon currency lost one-third of its value on the Tbilisi Interbank Currency Exchange Wednesday, tumbling to 1.5 million to the dollar from 1 million last week.

The coupon is accepted in state shops and to pay rent and bills for fuel and services. Rubles and dollars are used to buy other goods. Many Georgians have not been paid their wages for months.

A central bank official, Teymuraz Basilava, told Parliament this month that 12 trillion coupons had been issued in the first half of the year, but 10 trillion

were used to fund the budget deficit.

Another 12 trillion coupons had been printed in France, he said, and would be transported "soon" and wages would be paid.

Georgia introduced the coupon at par to the Russian ruble last year, but its currency — like many others in the former Soviet Union — went into free-fall.

In Moldova, the breakaway Dniester region announced plans to carry out a currency reform on Sept. 1 by replacing old Soviet rubles with new coupons printed in Russia. A coupon with 120 tons of the new

banknotes arrived in Tiraspol.

Moscow, however, the site of the printing presses, was awash in counterfeit banknotes, many of them cranked out on increasingly sophisticated photocopies, a police official said Wednesday.

Vyacheslav Zagryadsky, head of the Dniester Republic Bank, said the coupons would bear the portrait of General Alexander Suvorov, an 18th-century Russian.

At present the self-styled Dniester Republic, where separatist Russian and Ukrainian speakers are in the majority, uses old Soviet rubles with a

stamp bearing General Suvorov's portrait glued on.

The highest note in circulation is an old Soviet 10-ruble note with a sticker adding three zeros to its value. It is worth just under 50 cents at the bank rate.

Meanwhile, across Russia, 1.2 million rubles (\$6,000) in fake banknotes was detected in a single day this week, according to the Interior Ministry.

"At the roughest estimate, at least 400 million in fake ruble notes are circulating in Moscow," said Vyacheslav Tumanov, head of the police's economic crimes department.

According to Mr. Tumanov, this type of crime has blossomed since high-quality photocopies became available. The paper used by counterfeiters sometimes is almost indistinguishable from the real thing.

Metal threads are not used in Russian rubles because of the cost, making counterfeiting much easier.

Counterfeiters favor 50,000-ruble notes, worth about \$25, the largest denomination in Russia. (Reuters, AP, Knight-Ridder)

## Procter & Gamble Moves Into Profit

### On Cost-Cutting and Weak Dollar

The Associated Press

CINCINNATI — Procter & Gamble Co. earned \$406 million in its final financial quarter despite slim sales growth that was hindered by price-cutting and a weak dollar.

The profit compared with a loss of \$1.22 billion in the same period a year ago. The 1993 loss was due mostly to a \$1.55 bil-

lion reduction in income to pay for a restructuring that cut jobs and closed factories.

For the financial year ended June 30, Procter & Gamble earned a record \$2.2 billion, including a loss, after taxes, of \$102 million from derivatives investments.

That compares with a loss of \$656 million last year.

Sales in the fourth quarter grew 2 percent, to \$7.50 billion. Procter & Gamble, the largest seller of household products in the United States, has been affected by competition from cheaper generic products that has prompted many brand-name companies to cut their price levels.

The value of overseas sales was affected as stronger foreign currencies were converted into dollars. The volume of products that was sold rose 7 percent, the company said.

Procter & Gamble announced its restructuring program in July 1993, saying it would eliminate 12 percent of its work force, or 13,000 jobs, and close 30 of its 147 factories within three years.

Chairman Edwin Artzt said the fourth quarter results represented "significant progress against our cost reduction objectives" along with healthy growth in sales volume.

Without one-time expenses, profit this year would have been \$2.31 billion, up from \$2.02 billion last year, the company said. Annual sales were \$30.30 bil-

lion, slightly lower than last year's \$30.43 billion.

The quarterly profit was near the high end of Wall Street predictions. Procter & Gamble's stock gained \$1.375, to \$54.875.

lion, slightly lower than last year's \$30.43 billion.

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The quarterly profit was near the high end of Wall Street predictions. Procter & Gamble's stock gained \$1.375, to \$54.875.

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Aug. 10

Cross Rates	Aug. 10
Amsterdam	1.77
Bremen	2.23
Frankfurt	1.97
London (sterling)	1.64
Madrid	1.64
Paris (franc)	1.64
Rome (lira)	1.64
Stockholm	1.64
Switzerland	1.64
U.S. dollar	1.64

Closest to Amsterdam, London, New York and Zurich. Rates in other centers: Toronto, rates of 1.64.

1: To buy one pound; 2: To buy one dollar; 3: Units of 100; N.A.: not quoted; M.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Per 100
Argentine peso	1.64	1.64
Australian dollar	1.64	1.64
Canadian dollar	1.64	1.64
Chinese yuan	1.64	1.64
Deutsche mark	1.64	1.64
French franc	1.64	1.64
Italian lira	1.64	1.64
Japanese yen	1.64	1.64
South African rand	1.64	1.64
Swiss franc	1.64	1.64

Source: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Deutsche Bank (Frankfurt); Banco Commerciale Italiano (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Amsterdam	1.77	1.77	1.77
Bremen	2.23	2.23	2.23
Frankfurt	1.97	1.97	1.97
London (sterling)	1.64	1.64	1.64
Madrid	1.64	1.64	1.64
Paris (franc)	1.64	1.64	1.64
Rome (lira)	1.64	1.64	1.64
Stockholm	1.64	1.64	1.64
Switzerland	1.64	1.64	1.64
U.S. dollar	1.64	1.64	1.64

Closest to Amsterdam, London, New York and Zurich. Rates in other centers: Toronto, rates of 1.64.

1: To buy one pound; 2: To buy one dollar; 3: Units of 100; N.A.: not quoted; M.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Per 100
Argentine peso	1.64	1.64
Australian dollar	1.64	1.64
Canadian dollar	1.64	1.64
Chinese yuan	1.64	1.64
Deutsche mark	1.64	1.64
French franc	1.64	1.64
Italian lira	1.64	1.64
Japanese yen	1.64	1.64
South African rand	1.64	1.64
Swiss franc	1.64	1.64

Source: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Deutsche Bank (Frankfurt); Banco Commerciale Italiano (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

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## MARKET DIARY

## Stock Prices Gain As Worries Ease

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks rose Wednesday as worries about the second leg of a government refunding auction, this week's inflation data and word on Federal Reserve monetary policy.

Strong gains in technology and pharmaceutical stocks also supported the index.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 11.00 points to

## U.S. Stocks

3,766.76. Volume on the New York Stock Exchange was 279.48 million shares. Advancing shares outnumbered decliners by a 11-to-9 ratio.

Statistics on July inflation and retail sales are due out Thursday and Friday.

Analysts expect those readings will determine whether the Fed eases interest rates higher for the fifth time this year when its policy-setting Federal Open Market Committee meets next week.

Bond prices closed steady in spite of comments by Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the

Federal Reserve, that stirred inflation fears. The benchmark 30-year issue was priced at 84 1/32 for a yield of 7.57 percent, flat from Tuesday.

Stock investors usually do not like to see interest rates rise because that increases the cost of money to companies and makes shares less appealing.

Investors snapped up shares of drug stocks, as American Home Products' tender offer for American Cyanamid fueled speculation about more takeovers.

Merck rose 1 1/4 to 32 1/4, Pfizer climbed 1 1/4 to 64 1/4, Schering-Plough rose 1 to 67 1/4, and Upjohn climbed 2 to 35 1/4.

Technology stocks rose for a second day, after the Semiconductor Industry Association said its July book-to-bill ratio had been better than expected.

Shares of Micron Technology soared 3 1/4 to 42 1/4, Texas Instruments surged 3 1/4 to 84, and Intel climbed 1 1/2 to 59 1/4.

Nasdaq was the most active stock, falling 1 1/16 to 15 after Goldman Sachs cut its rating.

(AP, Bloomberg)

## Dollar Cuts Early Loss On Hopes of Rate Rise

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar rose slightly against the major currencies Wednesday, cutting early losses amid speculation that the Federal Reserve was poised to raise interest rates.

The dollar also was bolstered by the perception that Wednesday's second installment of a three-day Treasury debt sale

Deutsche marks, little changed from 1.5818 DM on Tuesday, it dipped as low as 1.5727 DM earlier in the day.

The dollar also steadied at 101.425 yen after falling as low as 100.990 yen. It closed Tuesday at 101.300 yen.

Lynn Tierney, a trader at Shawmut Bank of Boston, said many analysts were unsure how the dollar would perform after a rate increase. "It used to be that when rates rose, you just bought the dollar," she said. "Now rates rise, Treasury bonds fall, and you sell the dollar."

Some traders attributed the dollar's rebound to supportive comments from the Federal Reserve Board's chairman, Alan Greenspan. "It is very crucial that we recognize that the dollar is the reserve currency in the world," Mr. Greenspan said in response to a question during congressional testimony.

The dollar was little changed against other major currencies. It edged up to 5.4245 French francs from 5.4190 francs and to 1.3370 Swiss francs from 1.3340 francs.

The pound slipped to \$1.5373 from \$1.5390.

## Foreign Exchange

went well, with 30-year bond prices unchanged on the day.

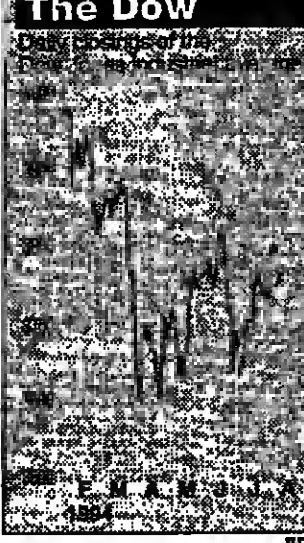
Retail sales and producer-price figures for July due out Thursday should give investors an idea whether the U.S. economy is growing fast enough to warrant a tightening in U.S. credit, analysts said.

"Everyone is waiting for the numbers," said Chris Iggo, international economist at Chase Manhattan Bank.

Economists said the Fed's policy-making Federal Open Market Committee was likely to raise the rate on overnight bank loans at its meeting Tuesday.

The dollar closed at 1.5844

## The Dow



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Merck	32 1/4	31 3/4	32 1/4	+1 1/4
Pfizer	64 1/4	63 1/4	64 1/4	+1 1/4
Schering-Plough	67 1/4	66 1/4	67 1/4	+1
Upjohn	35 1/4	34 1/4	35 1/4	+2
Amgen	28 1/4	27 1/4	28 1/4	+1 1/4
Abbott	24 1/4	23 1/4	24 1/4	+1 1/4
Novartis	22 1/4	21 1/4	22 1/4	+1 1/4
Roche	20 1/4	19 1/4	20 1/4	+1 1/4
Novartis	18 1/4	17 1/4	18 1/4	+1 1/4
Novartis	16 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	+1 1/4

## NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Merck	32 1/4	31 3/4	32 1/4	+1 1/4
Pfizer	64 1/4	63 1/4	64 1/4	+1 1/4
Schering-Plough	67 1/4	66 1/4	67 1/4	+1
Upjohn	35 1/4	34 1/4	35 1/4	+2
Amgen	28 1/4	27 1/4	28 1/4	+1 1/4
Abbott	24 1/4	23 1/4	24 1/4	+1 1/4
Novartis	22 1/4	21 1/4	22 1/4	+1 1/4
Roche	20 1/4	19 1/4	20 1/4	+1 1/4
Novartis	18 1/4	17 1/4	18 1/4	+1 1/4
Novartis	16 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	+1 1/4

## AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Merck	32 1/4	31 3/4	32 1/4	+1 1/4
Pfizer	64 1/4	63 1/4	64 1/4	+1 1/4
Schering-Plough	67 1/4	66 1/4	67 1/4	+1
Upjohn	35 1/4	34 1/4	35 1/4	+2
Amgen	28 1/4	27 1/4	28 1/4	+1 1/4
Abbott	24 1/4	23 1/4	24 1/4	+1 1/4
Novartis	22 1/4	21 1/4	22 1/4	+1 1/4
Roche	20 1/4	19 1/4	20 1/4	+1 1/4
Novartis	18 1/4	17 1/4	18 1/4	+1 1/4
Novartis	16 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	+1 1/4

## Market Sales

NYSE	AMEX	NYSE	AMEX
1,234,567	123,456	1,234,567	123,456
1,234,567	123,456	1,234,567	123,456
1,234,567	123,456	1,234,567	123,456
1,234,567	123,456	1,234,567	123,456
1,234,567	123,456	1,234,567	123,456

## AT&amp;T Pays for Eo Closing

Bloomberg Business News

WASHINGTON — AT&T Corp. announced Wednesday that it would take a third-quarter charge of \$50 million to \$80 million charge to close its unit Eo Inc.

On July 27, AT&T pulled the plug on the maker of personal communications because of an inability to raise new capital. A company spokesman said that the charge would not affect its ability to meet earnings targets for the year.

The spokesman declined to say how much AT&T had invested in Eo since its creation three years ago. Industry analysts estimated the company spent about \$100 million.

## Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00

## Standard &amp; Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00

## NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00

## NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00

## AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00

## NYSE Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Prev.
1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234
1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234
1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234
1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234

## AMEX Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Prev.
1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234
1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234
1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234
1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234

## NASDAQ Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Prev.
1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234
1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234
1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234
1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234

## Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Crude Oil	1,234.56	1,234.56
Natural Gas	1,234.56	1,234.56
Gold	1,234.56	1,234.56
Silver	1,234.56	1,234.56
Copper	1,234.56	1,234.56

## EUROPEAN FUTURES

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00

## Metals

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00

## Financial

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00

## 3-MONTH STERLING (LIVER)

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00

## 3-MONTH EURO (LIVER)

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00

## 3-MONTH POUND (LIVER)

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00

## 3-MONTH DOLLAR (LIVER)

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00

## 3-MONTH YEN (LIVER)

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00

## 3-MONTH SWISS (LIVER)

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00

## 3-MONTH CANADIAN (LIVER)

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+11.00

## 3-MONTH AUSTRALIAN (LIVER)

overtures for weeks before  
Cyanamid, based in W  
shareholders to delay action  
until Cyanamid directors  
American Home, whose  
said in the SEC filing that  
waging a proxy battle to

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## U.S. FUTU

Via Associated Press

Season Season







**Wednesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

[illegible]

一、中華民國  
 二、國民政府  
 三、行政院  
 四、司法院  
 五、內政部  
 六、外交部  
 七、財政部  
 八、教育部  
 九、農林部  
 十、工商部  
 十一、交通  
 十二、海軍  
 十三、陸軍  
 十四、空軍  
 十五、警察  
 十六、司法  
 十七、監察  
 十八、考試  
 十九、選舉  
 二十、罷免  
 二十一、創制  
 二十二、複決  
 二十三、複選  
 二十四、複舉  
 二十五、複罷  
 二十六、複創  
 二十七、複復  
 二十八、複選  
 二十九、複舉  
 三十、複罷  
 三十一、複創  
 三十二、複復  
 三十三、複選  
 三十四、複舉  
 三十五、複罷  
 三十六、複創  
 三十七、複復  
 三十八、複選  
 三十九、複舉  
 四十、複罷  
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**三**



## Details of Reforms Spur China Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**HONG KONG** — China's roller-coaster stock markets zoomed back up Wednesday after the official Shenzhen Special Zone Daily provided details about market reforms.

"The newspaper article provided impetus, because it fleshed out details of the reforms," said Zhang Yuyin, a trader with Shenzhen's Pingan Insurance Co.

The Shanghai index that reflects shares reserved for Chinese buyers surged 125.3 points, or 2.0 percent, to 759.17 on near-record turnover valued at 9.7 billion yuan (\$1 billion). The index has now climbed 131 percent in the past eight days, even though it fell 13 percent Tuesday.

In Shenzhen, the Chinese buyers rose 11.5 percent to 165 points on turnover of 2.9 billion yuan.

The Chinese government has announced plans to lead funds

to big securities houses to support the market, but no precise figures have been revealed.

The newspaper article spelled out seven reform measures, but the Shanghai Securities News on Wednesday quoted Gao Xiqing, chief lawyer at the China Securities Regulatory Commission, who said parts of the decision indicated a major change in the government's attitude and policies and could be sidestepped.

The newspaper also quoted Mr. Gao as saying Chinese law and securities regulations, now being drafted, would have to be amended to allow credit to brokerages.

Henry Mok, a lecturer in economics at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, said the show of official concern for the market might be enough to buoy prices without further financial intervention. He also said he doubted funding would be available, adding that authorities might quickly shelve the plan.

The latest details of the plan as outlined in the Shenzhen Special Zone Daily included measures to control the size of the market in A shares, which are traded in yuan and restricted to Chinese investors, by banning new issues and limiting rights issues for two years.

Other measures included lower transaction fees for trading in both locally owned and foreign-owned shares and steps to encourage the emergence of large institutional investors. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

## Seoul Stocks Rise as Bank Eases Policy

Bloomberg Business News

**SEOUL** — Stock prices rose Wednesday after the Bank of Korea eased its grip on the nation's money supply and cleared the way for more institutional investment in equities, traders said.

"The central bank's decision was like a fresh shower for the stock market suffering from a drought of funds," said Cho Hyun Kwang, a trader at Coyo Securities Co.

The Korea Composite Stock Price Index rose 12.71 points, or 1.3 percent, to 930.21 points in slow trading of 21 million shares.

Gainers outnumbered decliners, stocks by about 4 to 1. A total of 118 issues rose by their daily limits. Under local securities regulations, stock prices can increase or decrease by only about 5 percent in one trading day.

The Bank of Korea decided to ease its grip on the money supply after its anti-inflation policies had pushed up market interest rates to the highest levels in a year.

The central bank's decision to loosen money supply lowered the rate to 14 percent Wednesday.

The overnight call money rate had been as high as 25 percent in the past week as financial institutions scrambled to secure scarce funds.

## Ansett Sets Its Sights on Asia

Reuters

**SYDNEY** — Ansett Airlines, Australia's most popular domestic carrier, is rolling out an aggressive promotion strategy aimed at winning a slice of the rapidly growing Asian market from its rival, Qantas Airways Ltd.

Ansett is starting service to Hong Kong and to Osaka's new Kansai Airport in Japan next month, and it is forging tie-ups with regional carriers for future service in the region.

But the big question is how long and how much money it will take for Ansett to build a presence in the region rivaling that of Qantas, whose name in world airline circles is virtually synonymous with Australia.

"To move from a domestic operator to be as internationally recognized as Qantas, they have a long way to go," said Peter Harrison, managing

director at BDW Aviation Services, a consulting firm.

Ansett Transport Industries Ltd., the airline's holding company, is owned equally by Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. and the Sydney transport group TNT Ltd. The airline has no immediate plans to hit the tarmac in Europe or North America during its first big flight into the global airline industry.

Graeme McMahon, Ansett's managing director and chief executive officer, said the airline would focus on Asia for its international push.

"We're going to continue our approach in the Asian region, and therefore we don't expect to compete with Qantas on a worldwide basis, but we do expect to expand in the Asia region," Mr. McMahon said.

He said he expected the airline to post a loss of about 50

million Australian dollars (\$37 million) for the first year of the expansion, from its new Hong Kong and Osaka routes, and a small profit in the second year.

The airline plans to add service to Singapore, Thailand, South Korea and Malaysia after the service to Hong Kong and Japan is launched. Ansett also hopes to expand in Indonesia beyond its current route to Bali.

But starting such service almost always entails initial losses. Ansett already has shelved plans to open routes in Malaysia, Singapore and South Korea around September.

Competition from Qantas, which has operated in the region since the 1930s, promises to be fierce.

"We see Ansett as sort of a minnow," said David Rowley, a spokesman for Qantas.

## Taiwan Boycott Caps Cathay Net

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**HONG KONG** — Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd. said Wednesday its first-half net profit rose a less-than-expected 18 percent because of a boycott by Taiwan of tours to China, overcapacity in the industry and Hong Kong's high inflation.

Hong Kong's main international airline, which is controlled by Swire Pacific Ltd., said it earned 803 million Hong Kong dollars (\$104 million) in the first six months of 1994, up from 681 million dollars a year earlier.

Cathay said revenue rose to 12.39 billion dollars from 11.02 billion dollars.

Rod Eddington, managing director of Cathay, warned that rising costs and an increase in flight capacity in Asia continued to haunt the region's airlines.

He said Taiwan's boycott of tours to China had cost Cathay between 50 million and 100 million dollars. Although the boycott was called off at the end of May, the number of people traveling through Hong Kong to China from Taiwan has yet to return to previous levels.

Analysts said the Taiwan-Hong Kong route usually accounted for 22 percent to 23 percent of Cathay's operating profit.

(Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

## Daiwa Loses Face, and a Big Bond Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TOKYO** — In a rare and embarrassing setback for a Japanese brokerage, Daiwa Securities Co. on Wednesday withdrew a 20 billion yen (\$197 million) bond issue for Petróleos Mexicanos SA after other underwriters spurned the deal as too expensive.

On Tuesday, Daiwa, the lead manager, indicated a coupon rate of 5.35 percent and asked potential co-managers to suggest prices at which they would underwrite the deal.

If issued at par, the yield on Pemex's bonds would be 90 basis points, or 0.9 percentage

point, above the benchmark interbank rate.

That drew objections from Daiwa's Big Four brokerage rivals as well as from smaller underwriters, who said the bonds needed to yield 110 basis points above the interbank rate to attract investors.

Despite the protests, Daiwa launched the issue at par. Daiwa Securities Co., Nikko Securities Co. and Yamaichi Securities Co. then refused to co-manage the deal.

Tuesday evening, with the debt allocated to underwriters, Daiwa told the firms it was aborting the transaction.

Daiwa seemed "to have acknowledged its own inability to sell off the deal," one market source said.

Pemex said it had postponed the deal to protect investors. It said it would resume talks soon with Japanese banks to monitor the market.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

## Suharto Family Bidding for Transit Job

Reuters

**JAKARTA** — Indonesia plans a transit system to ease traffic congestion, and companies controlled by three of President Suharto's children are in the race to build it, the official Antara news agency said Wednesday.

"A mass rapid-transport system has become an urgency to serve the vast majority of the public in the capital city," the secretary-general of the Public Works Ministry, Ruslan

Dwiryo, was quoted as saying. He did not say how much the system would cost.

Mr. Ruslan said PT Bimantara Group, Humpuss and Citra-Lamtoro Group Persada, all controlled by children of Mr. Suharto, were among those interested in the project.

Mr. Suharto's children have been accused of using political influence to build vast business empires in the last decade.

Separately, Thailand's cabi-

net approved a \$14 billion transit system for Bangkok after ruling that the contract for the project was legal, a government official said Wednesday.

If a decision made Tuesday, the cabinet said changes made to the system's route were "within the scope of the original contract" and did not have to be submitted for fresh legal authorization. The route was changed because of protests about it using up a portion of Bangkok's only large public park.

## Mieno Says Economy Is on Track

Bloomberg Business News

**TOKYO** — The economy is heading toward recovery, although weak investment by corporations and growing unemployment remain a concern, Yasushi Mieno, the Bank of Japan's governor, said Wednesday.

Mr. Mieno said the hot summer in Japan appeared to have stimulated consumer spending, which economists view as the engine for the fragile recovery. But Mr. Mieno said that the benefits may be temporary and that possible water shortages may slow factory production.

He said the central bank would continue to watch economic developments to monitor the pace and sustainability of the recovery.

Noting the dollar's rebound against the yen, Mr. Mieno said exchange rates remained a concern for Japan. The country's economy is highly dependent on exports, and a stronger dollar increases the yen value of Japanese export sales. The dollar was fixed at 101.20 yen in Tokyo on Wednesday, as the U.S. currency continued to recover from historic lows below 97 yen set last month.

While lending by Japanese banks remains sluggish, Mr. Mieno said he believed that long-term and short-term lending rates would eventually settle at appropriate levels for current economic conditions.

Given the fragile nature of the recovery, the Bank of Japan has been walking a tightrope on monetary policy as it sets daily overnight interbank interest rates. The right steps will nurture recovery, but analysts warned that one wrong step could send the economy back into a tailspin.

## Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Thursday Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng	11000	9,618.08	9,445.43	-1.82
Singapore Straits Times	2400	2,276.50	2,267.65	-0.39
Tokyo Nikkei 225	20000	20,770.25	20,580.22	-0.92
Kuala Lumpur Composite	1000	1,082.80	1,073.59	-0.85
Bangkok SET	1000	1,407.32	1,406.33	-0.07
Seoul Composite Stock	900	930.21	917.50	-1.39
Taipei Weighted Price	6000	6,838.01	6,844.51	+0.10
Manila PSE	2000	2,944.19	2,882.37	-2.14
Jakarta Stock Index	400	471.87	469.82	-0.41
New Zealand NZSE-40	2000	2,088.10	2,076.32	-0.57
Bombay National Index	2000	2,063.48	2,048.13	-0.85

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

China has become a member of the Nice Agreement, an international trademark protection group, in an effort to clean up its poor image on defending intellectual property.

TNT Ltd. and Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. were fined a total of 5.4 million Australian dollars (\$4 million) by Australia's Federal Court for price-fixing in the air freight industry.

Tokyo real-estate prices fell in the April-June quarter; commercial real estate fell 6.8 percent from the previous quarter, while residential prices fell 2.7 percent.

Diners Club International, the American charge-card group, has returned to Vietnam to take advantage of the country's growing travel market; Indovina Bank will serve as its collecting agent.

Toyota Motor Corp. has begun importing sheet glass from the American glassmaker Guardian Industries Corp.; Toyota imported \$4.65 billion in U.S. auto parts in its last financial year.

Alcatel Alsthom said its Belgian unit Alcatel Bell Co. won 36 contracts worth 850 million French francs (\$156 million) to supply 34 telephone exchanges to 24 Chinese provinces.

Kansai International Airport in western Japan, giving in to airline opposition, will not ask for a 10 percent premium in landing fees but will seek the same fees as those at Narita Airport, near Tokyo. (Bloomberg, AP, AFP, AFX)

## Taiwan Speeds Up Privatization

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TAIPEI** — The government plans to speed its privatization program by offering shares in five companies totaling 26.6 billion Taiwan dollars (\$1 billion) by June 1996, officials said Wednesday.

Shares in Taiwan Fertilizer, China Steel, Yang Ming Marine Transportation, Farmers Bank of China and Chiao Tung Bank will be offered beginning in June 1995, they said.

Taiwan's cabinet in July 1989 put 22 government-owned companies on its privatization list.

The sales were expected to streamline the companies' managements and cushion a financial crunch caused by the issuance of 1 trillion dollars of bonds in the past few years.

According to government statistics, public companies generated an estimated 80 billion dollars in revenue in fiscal 1994, accounting for 7.5 percent of total government income.

Government enterprises have been under criticism for poor management and inefficiency, with their returns on investment standing at an average 4.17 percent, compared with 14.39 percent for privately run companies. (AFP, AFX)

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**Wednesday's 4 p.m.**  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Mean	High Low Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	1980	High	Low	Low/Low	Qtr's
A									
181	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
182	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
183	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
184	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
185	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
186	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
187	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
188	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
189	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
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206	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
207	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
208	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
209	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
210	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
211	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
212	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
213	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
214	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
215	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
216	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
217	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
218	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
219	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
220	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
221	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
222	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
223	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
224	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
225	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
226	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
227	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
228	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
229	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
230	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
231	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
232	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
233	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13
234	3AA AADN's			22	22	15%	14%	13%	13

[illegible]

**Wednesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	DIV	YLD	P/E	50d	200d	High	Low	Latest	Change
7%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
10%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
13%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
16%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
19%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
22%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
25%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
28%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
31%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
34%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
37%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
40%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
43%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
46%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
49%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
52%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
55%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
58%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
61%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
64%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
67%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
70%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
73%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
76%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
79%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
82%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
85%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
88%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
91%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
94%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
97%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+
100%	42	32	1						1	1	1	+

1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	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DISEASE		PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION	
1. Diphtheria	25	1.0	1.0
2. Measles	25	1.0	1.0
3. Whooping Cough	25	1.0	1.0
4. Scarlet Fever	25	1.0	1.0
5. Typhoid	25	1.0	1.0
6. Cholera	25	1.0	1.0
7. Dysentery	25	1.0	1.0
8. Typhus	25	1.0	1.0
9. Smallpox	25	1.0	1.0
10. Malaria	25	1.0	1.0
11. Yellow Fever	25	1.0	1.0
12. Dengue	25	1.0	1.0
13. Brucella	25	1.0	1.0
14. Tuberculosis	25	1.0	1.0
15. Syphilis	25	1.0	1.0
16. Gonorrhea	25	1.0	1.0
17. Venereal Disease	25	1.0	1.0
18. Leprosy	25	1.0	1.0
19. Hansen's Disease	25	1.0	1.0
20. Scurvy	25	1.0	1.0
21. Beriberi	25	1.0	1.0
22. Pellagra	25	1.0	1.0
23. Kwashiorkor	25	1.0	1.0
24. Marasmus	25	1.0	1.0
25. Infant Mortality	25	1.0	1.0
26. Maternal Mortality	25	1.0	1.0
27. Neonatal Mortality	25	1.0	1.0
28. Stillbirths	25	1.0	1.0
29. Premature Births	25	1.0	1.0
30. Congenital Deafness	25	1.0	1.0
31. Congenital Blindness	25	1.0	1.0
32. Congenital Heart Disease	25	1.0	1.0
33. Congenital Kidney Disease	25	1.0	1.0
34. Congenital Lung Disease	25	1.0	1.0
35. Congenital Stomach Disease	25	1.0	1.0
36. Congenital Intestine Disease	25	1.0	1.0
37. Congenital Liver Disease	25	1.0	1.0
38. Congenital Pancreas Disease	25	1.0	1.0
39. Congenital Spleen Disease	25	1.0	1.0
40. Congenital Gallbladder Disease	25	1.0	1.0
41. Congenital Bile Duct Disease	25	1.0	1.0
42. Congenital Urinary Tract Disease	25	1.0	1.0
43. Congenital Reproductive System Disease	25	1.0	1.0
44. Congenital Endocrine System Disease	25	1.0	1.0
45. Congenital Nervous System Disease	25	1.0	1.0
46. Congenital Musculoskeletal System Disease	25	1.0	1.0
47. Congenital Skin Disease	25	1.0	1.0
48. Congenital Blood Disease	25	1.0	1.0
49. Congenital Immune System Disease	25	1.0	1.0
50. Congenital Sensory System Disease	25	1.0	1.0

Months	Div	Ytd Pct	52 Wk High	Low	Latest C/P
1974					
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1972					
1971					
1970					
1969					
1968					
1967					
1966					
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一、	二、	三、	四、	五、	六、	七、	八、	九、	十、	十一、	十二、	十三、	十四、	十五、	十六、	十七、	十八、	十九、	二十、	二十一、	二十二、	二十三、	二十四、	二十五、	二十六、	二十七、	二十八、	二十九、	三十、	三十一、	三十二、	三十三、	三十四、	三十五、	三十六、	三十七、	三十八、	三十九、	四十、	四十一、	四十二、	四十三、	四十四、	四十五、	四十六、	四十七、	四十八、	四十九、	五十、	五十一、	五十二、	五十三、	五十四、	五十五、	五十六、	五十七、	五十八、	五十九、	六十、	六十一、	六十二、	六十三、	六十四、	六十五、	六十六、	六十七、	六十八、	六十九、	七十、	七十一、	七十二、	七十三、	七十四、	七十五、	七十六、	七十七、	七十八、	七十九、	八十、	八十一、	八十二、	八十三、	八十四、	八十五、	八十六、	八十七、	八十八、	八十九、	九十、	九十一、	九十二、	九十三、	九十四、	九十五、	九十六、	九十七、	九十八、	九十九、	一百、
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一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	十一	十二	十三	十四	十五	十六	十七	十八	十九	二十	二十一	二十二	二十三	二十四	二十五	二十六	二十七	二十八	二十九	三十	三十一	三十二	三十三	三十四	三十五	三十六	三十七	三十八	三十九	四十	四十一	四十二	四十三	四十四	四十五	四十六	四十七	四十八	四十九	五十	五十一	五十二	五十三	五十四	五十五	五十六	五十七	五十八	五十九	六十	六十一	六十二	六十三	六十四	六十五	六十六	六十七	六十八	六十九	七十	七十一	七十二	七十三	七十四	七十五	七十六	七十七	七十八	七十九	八十	八十一	八十二	八十三	八十四	八十五	八十六	八十七	八十八	八十九	九十	九十一	九十二	九十三	九十四	九十五	九十六	九十七	九十八	九十九	一百
一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	十一	十二	十三	十四	十五	十六	十七	十八	十九	二十	二十一	二十二	二十三	二十四	二十五	二十六	二十七	二十八	二十九	三十	三十一	三十二	三十三	三十四	三十五	三十六	三十七	三十八	三十九	四十	四十一	四十二	四十三	四十四	四十五	四十六	四十七	四十八	四十九	五十	五十一	五十二	五十三	五十四	五十五	五十六	五十七	五十八	五十九	六十	六十一	六十二	六十三	六十四	六十五	六十六	六十七	六十八	六十九	七十	七十一	七十二	七十三	七十四	七十五	七十六	七十七	七十八	七十九	八十	八十一	八十二	八十三	八十四	八十五	八十六	八十七	八十八	八十九	九十	九十一	九十二	九十三	九十四	九十五	九十六	九十七	九十八	九十九	一百

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1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	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1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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# INVESTING IN NEW INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EUROPE

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# An Irish Championship, Thanks to the Chinese

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